PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,422—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA.....	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA.....	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA....	7569	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA....	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	VICTORIA.....	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier.....	23rd March 1905,
NERA	5,307	Chevalier ...	13th April 1905,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or abou
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE..	6,635	Guiconnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 hed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Perebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo ...	4,191	1st March 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca ...	4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich.....	6,000	4th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA.....	R. Golledani	7,538	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM..	T. Rassevich.....	4,786	27th " "
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fare s

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE.....	D. Mistrorigo ...	5,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 250; Port Said, Rs. 350.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date. Year.
ARABIA.....	G. Read	3936...	14th March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716....	21st "
OLYMPIA.....	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R..	5124....	22nd April.
SCINDIA.....	S. Abrey	5106....	29th "
BRITANNIA..	G. Garrick	3669....	18th May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.....	5091.....	7th June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal.....	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc, White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION : CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
FULL OF NOVELTIES.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
Better than ever.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
EXCELS THE FIRST.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

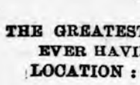
CHEAP PASSAGE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN S. S. "FILIPPO ARTELLI," Tons 5,820, WILL SAIL from Bombay within the first Week of March, for TRIESTE and VENICE direct,

Saloon Passage..... Rs. 300.

Apply to the AGENT, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. for Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.) BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens.....	13th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen...	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent,

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 125 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAC CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.
2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1862 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.
3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.
4. JAHAMAHAL. Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 757 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.
5. KADIR MAKAN Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.
6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO., Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND CONCERT

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON

Will be held on

FRIDAY, 3RD MARCH,

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-30 P. M.

In aid of the

"TIME and TALENTS"

"HOLIDAY FUND."

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., or at the Door.

Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1 each.

BOXING.

TO-NIGHT

AT THE OVAL

CHURCH GATE END.

Commencing at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL,"

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

SOLOISTS :

Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss VINING, Mrs. MACBETH. | Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Mr. G. F. HILL.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB. POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

MAROLE, 8TH MARCH, 1905.

COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for the above CLOSE on FRIDAY, 3rd March.

W. P. G. TAGGART. Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.

"FREEE FLETCHER" SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING of this Institution will take place in the School Building on THURSDAY, March 2nd., at 5-30, P.M. All friends of the School are cordially invited.

E. SMALL.

27th February, 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR

CRICKETERS

AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

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"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

ACORID

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Birdoswald, 2802 tons, Captain W Cray cleared yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain Y Salvisen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok 7th February with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Ardito, 2301 tons, Captain P V Baratta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice 22th January, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathmore, 2295 tons, Captain H King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 9th February with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1072 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 13th February, with a cargo of sugar and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1468 tons, Captain J V Legrand, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3425 tons, Captain T P Babb, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Ardito s	Baratta	Venice
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius Feb 13
	Strathmore s	King	Mauritius Feb 9

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Steamer Birdswald Cray for London &c
" Trieste Mistrorigo for Kobe &c
" Kerbella Legrand for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Secunder for Mauritius
" Hild for Bangkok &c
" Clan Macalister for Marseillis Liverpool &c
" Simla for China &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Menzies arrived in London on the evening of the 25th instant.
The B I S N Co's s s Manora left Aden on the 25th instant.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 26.
The P and O Co.'s s s India arrived at Marseilles.

HONGKONG, FEB. 25.
The P and O Co.'s s s Chusan left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 27.
The P and O Co.'s s s Mazagan left here yesterday morning and s s Tientsin arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the 26th instant, where she may be expected to arrive on the 5th March in the morning.
The Austrian Lloyd's s s Persia, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay via Rangoon on the 27th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Ho. L. H.
Bombay, February 23, 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Riding School to-morrow (Wednesday) the 1st March at 7 a m punctually.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, with Arms.
2 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning Monday the 20th March.
3 Arrangements are being made to hold Point to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st of March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 23, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week.
No 1 Company.—Thursday at 6-30 a m, and Friday at 9 p m—Colaba North Fort for 6th B V Gun drill.
Thursday at 6-30 p m, Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company.—Thursday at 9 p m, Colaba North Fort for B V Gun drill.
E E Company parade at 6-30 p m, at Apollo Bunder for Technical Instructors at Middle Ground on Tuesday (to-day) and Thursday.
3 On Saturday next the Corps will parade at Colaba N Fort for practice from the 6th B V Guns (Jatacre Cup Compte). Time for each Coy will be adopted.
Dress :—Khaki Uniform-puttees not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 23, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders.
Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.
2 There will be Coy Drill for F Coy at St Mary's College, Byculla at 3-15 p m to-day (Tuesday) the 28th instant.
Dress.—Plain Clothes Rifles and side arms.
3 A and C Companies will parade on Wednesday the 1st proximo at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m.
Dress.—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.
4 There will be Coy drill for D Coy at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 1st proximo and every Wednesday until further orders.
Dress.—Plain Clothes Rifles and side Arms.
5 E Coy (Cyclists) will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday the 1st Proximo at 8 p m for Semaphore Signalling.
Members of other Companies are also invited to attend.
6 There will be instruction Drills for officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Wednesday the 1st proximo.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

WE are informed that at the Bombay Horse Show, in Class 12, Miss I. Brodie-Mills' "Alice" gained first prize and not second as originally reported.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 25.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-8	= + 1-8
2 do. Reuten	£89 3-4	= unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling		
Loan	£108 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 15-16	= + 1-4
2 months hence	27 9-16	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	60 5-8	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21 1-2	= —001-2
Berlin "	20·50	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' eight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months eight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged
NYKERSLY—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 per cent	= do

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 1-16 = — 1-16 Tone dull.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, Yellow Cawnpore, Brown } Tone of Rapeseed dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 value = — 3-4 tone easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-16 = — 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·21 = plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 3,000. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
4·03 + 3	4·03 + 3	4·06 + 3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·07 + 3	4·09 + 3	4·10 + 3
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·11 + 3	4·13 + 3	4·13 + 3

Receipts at U S Ports	24,000 bales
Do. last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	19,000 "
Do. do Continent	25,000 "
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·75 unchanged.
Futures, month of March	7·30 = — 12
Do. do. July	7·38 = — 9
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of May	7·26 = — 3
Do. do. Aug.	7·33 = — 2
Tone at close	steady.
	Bales
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	3,750,000
Quantity in sight	2,470,000

* Declined owing to ports receipts running above expectations.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 25th February, 1905 :—

Cotton	14,801 bales.
Wheat	5,548 cwts.
Linseed	24,144 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,199 "
Gingellyseed	6,538 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	1,486 "
Castorseed	251 "
Rice	2,389 "
Myrabollams	1,156 "
Cottonseed	14,446 "
Mowrasced	20 "
Gram	1,098 "
Joowar	9,150 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Coin ..... Rs. 15,570
Ex s. s. Kerbela.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—easier.

Estimated sales	bales	12,000
Imports	do.	1,900

Feb-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·98 —5	3·98 —5	4·01 —5
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·02 —5	4·04 —5	4·05 —5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·06 —5	4·08 —5	4·08 —5

COTTON.—The local markets is easier, and prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 during the day. The enquiry is more limited, buyers, apparently, been chary of operating pending further advices from the American markets. The Satta Market is declining and Good Broach for 15th-25th March is quoted Rs. 203, a fall of Rs. 5 per candy on Saturday's closing rate.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	173—170	163—160		Reader
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	177—175	167—165		26 March
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	177—176	167—165		Ready
Oomrawutee (descriptions)	MG, 183—179	176—183		26 March
Khandeish, (M. G.)	174—171	163—165		Ready
Julgaum, (M. G.)	176—173	170—167		25 March
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	183	180	177	25 March
Karanja do. do. do.				174 Ready
Akola do. do. do				
Oomra, good staple (M, G.)	191	185		25 March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	188	182		Ready
Nagpore and Kampti do	188	179		25 March
Broach (M.-G.)	185	176		Ready
Do. do	191	185		25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	195	25 May
Westerns	...	...	185	do

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-ninth report of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half-year ending 31st December, 1904 states:—The net profits for that period, including 1,492,554,31, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to 4,745,544,05, dollars. The directors recommend the transfer of 1,000,000 dollars from the profit and loss account to credit of silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at 8,000,000 dollars. They also recommend writing off Bank premises account the sum of 200,000, dollars. After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation 3,530,544.05, dollars out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb $33,333,33 doelars and a bonus of one pound sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb 355,555,55 dollars. The difference in exchange between 4/6 the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/11 9-16 the rate of the day, amounts to 1,148,246,42 dollars. The balance 1,493,408.75 dollars to be carried to new profit and, loss account.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort-Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	20	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	30	23	55
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	10	8	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	23	25	67
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	8	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	5	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	103	97	248
Total plague deaths to date	281,863	234,410	
Same date last year	132	113	267

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
36	18

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMETHAM.—February 27, at St: George's Hospital, Edwin Richard, Solicitor, aged 42. Funeral at Poona, Wednesday 5-30 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—February 20, at Wenden, Aspleyguise, Bedfordshire, to Mr and Mrs W J A Bird, a son.
BATTYE.—February 17, at Feroseopre, the wife of Lieutenant B C Battye R E, of a son.
DYKE.—February, 19, at Chaman the wife of Captain P H Dyke, 17th Baluch L I, of a son.
JACKSON.—February 21, at Debra Dun, the wife of H Jackson, Imperial Forest Service of a son.
WINCKLEY.—February, 22, the wife of C R Thorold Winckley, Chapfain, of St John's, Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATES—SHEILS—February 20, at St Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev W L Pritchett-Shaw, Chaplain of Bareilly, Harry Bates, to Isabella Jane, daughter of Mr D Sheils, late Forest Department.
UNIACKE—CLARK KENNEDY.—February, 21, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hyde, and the Rev L Cox, Lieutenant Cecil Uniacke R F A, to Evelyn, younger daughter of Lieut-Col A H Clark-Kennedy, Indian Army.

PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-10m., 8-12a. Low water, 0-48m., 0-51s.
Indian Guarantee Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.
Jumping competitions, Elphinstone, High School, 4-30 p.m.
Boxing Tournament, Oval, 9-30 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

A REQUIEM MASS.—A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at St. Francis Church, Dabul, at 7 o'clock to-morrow, (Wednesday) morning for the late Mrs. N. D'Mello. Relatives and friends are invited kindly to attend.

PARSI CHARITIES.—At the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Navazbai, one of the daughters of the late Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Baronet, and widow of Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanji Jijibhai, the sum of Rs. 58,000 was set apart for charitable and religious purposes.

A MURDER CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Jeeva Jaitha, with the murder of his kept mistress Amreth at Masjid Bunder, on Sunday. After formal evidence, the accused was remanded in custody for further police investigation. The circumstances under which the murder is alleged to have been committed were published yesterday morning.

AUCTION SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES.—At the Town Custom House yesterday Mr. E. Gray, the Collecter of Customs assisted by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Abkari, put up for sale by public auction forty-nine licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs for a period of one year, commencing from April next. They realeased Rs. 31,900 being Rs. 3,950 less than the previous year. There was a fairly good number of bidders and the bids rose by brisk competition.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 2nd March. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p.m., on the 3rd March.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a.m., on the 4 March 1905. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 8 a.m., on the 3 Idem.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

March	Olympia — Clarke
Overture	Sutte-in-Maschers — Pedrotte
Selection	La Regina Goleonda — Donizetti
Aria Clarionet Solo	Torquato Tasso — Donizetti
Selection	Mikado — Sullivan
Intermezzo (Two Step)	Arona — Grey

COST OF A TOOTH.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walker charged Cruz Mathews, a Madrasi cook with causing grievous hurt to one W. J. Saldanha. The evidence showed that on Friday evening last the complainant was passing along the road, when the accused addressed him from behind "You Goawalla." The complainant turned round and asked him who was a Goanese. An altercation ensued when it was alleged the complainant abused the accused. The latter thereupon delivered an angry blow on the complainant's mouth, knocking out one of the teeth, which happened to be slightly decayed. The complainant made a report to the police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BELLARY PRESS CO. LTD.

AT the thirty-third ordinary general meeting of this above Company, it was decided that beyond the excess amount for the increased dividend defrayed from the depriciation of machinery fund, to carry forward a further, sum of Rs. 105. The amount taken to the depreciation of machinery is therefore only Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 4,000 as the directors recommended and the amount carried forward to next year's account is Rs. 993 instead of Rs. 228.

Rigaud's Bocool Extract is an exact reproduction of this sweet yet powerfull Indian perfume and is very popular.

MRS. STANNARD'S LECTURE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE A RIVAL TO THEOSOPHY.

IN her lecture, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday evening, Mrs Stannard said the reason for her taking all this trouble of a long and distant voyage lay not so much in a desire for sight-seeing in India, as in the desire to learn truth from Eastern Vedantic teachings through eastern teachers. The present trend of Western thought towards what she described as the higher monotheism was felt not only in religious and philosophical schools, but most strikingly of all in the highest of scientific centres. Science, she declared, the deeper it probed into the root nature of things—the further it pushed its studies into the law of cause and effect—the more surely did it emerge from its experimental research imbued with the glowing discovery that an intelligent direction was ever present making its influence felt, guiding and ruling manifestation, on every plain of activity. This aspect of persistent consciousness in matter becoming more and more clearly demonstrable by accurate observation, brought the Western evolution in advanced thought ever nearer and nearer to a conception of one central reality—one Universal mind, a position, the deepest thinkers and metaphysicians of India have always maintained and taught from time immemorial. The note of higher monotheism has been recently nobly upheld by Sir Oliver Lodge, who in a contribution to the "Hilibert Journal," bravely proclaimed this conception of the Universe as against the lower materialistic monism of Hæckel in his well-known book the "Riddle of the Universe." The East could learn much from the West certainly, but then the East must understand more clearly just what the West has to offer which is of use to complete and complement the great Vedantic school of thought. The West could teach her to demonstrate by extract methods of observation and experimen: by processes which are accurate—the scientific thought of her teachers. The West has learned to weigh and measure, to classify and cannote, but when the West has completed her work in this respect, then she will have to draw for her higher deeper knowledge largely from Indian metaphysics and philosophy. Mrs. Standard then went on to show how not only the physicist, but the chemists and psychologists of medical schools were also obliged to acknowledge the immense trend of their observations towards the monotheistic ideals. Research into the finer force of nature through the physical organism proved that the mind of the individual could play an almost illimitable part in governing the physiological processes. The great Continental schools of suggestion and hypnotism for the curing of diseases demonstrated most strikingly how plastic were the various strata of consciousness, how varied were the manifested phenomena through an intelligent second operator, how marvellous could be the results over matter when once the mind had learnt how to govern and dominate the body. The lecturer went on to declare that a universal religion or conception of spiritual truth could be evolved only through the intellectual schools of Europe coming into touch with the Vedantists of India. There were many societies mixed and varied, which were groping and pushing to the light, towards a higher conception of truth in religion and practical life, the most notable of these world-wide movements being that of Christian Science—a system of practical philosophy, which she declared, though not yet perfect in structure or idea was after all the nearest religious movement that the West had evolved towards the Vedant stand-point. Thousands were practising and following teachings—and it was a movement probably destined to live because it had moulded itself round a scaffolding of metaphysical philosophy which was undoubtedly purly eastern. Its terminology in many notable respects was an exact reproduction of the Vedants. In Christian Science you will discover your 'Maya," your mortal mind and divine mind, your forces of consciousness through the imagination and so forth. Other movements were of more ephemeral character destined to do their certain amount of plough-share work and then cease to exist. Among these movements which the lecturer thought had seen their day was that known as the theosophical. Many very inaccurate teachings had been given out as Hindu thought by this body, and though in the beginning they may have been useful in promulgating some interest in eastern literature, theosophy as an influential movement among intellectual and scientific circles was practically non-existent. It was necessary for Indian students to realise once that the time was come when Europe desired and longed for teachings which were reliable and above all authoritative from India. A movement has now been inaugurated which shall place this matter of instruction for the West on a firm and reliable basis. The greatest living exponent of India's Vedant philosophy had consented to lead and direct various groups of students and disciples who shall be appointed to transmit teachings which emanate from the highest and purest sources. The name of this movement is the "Parama Sidhanta Sabha" and the preceptor is His Holiness the Mahatma Shri Agamya Guru Paramahansa, the renowned eastern sage who, said Mrs. Standard has visited our western shores on two occasions and thus has given some of us a priceless opportunity of coming into touch with your profound Rishis. Under the guidance of such a master-mind, she concluded, the torch of true spiritual knowledge will be carried to the West and then the East and West will be united in one eternal bond of fellowship and communion.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit filed by Janoo Hoosen and another against the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, to recover the sum of Rs. 5,537-12-9 as compensation for 800 bags of rice insured by them with the first defendant Company. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen were for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that about the month of July, 1903, the first plaintiff received from the second plaintiff 800 bags of Bengal rice to be shipped to Colombo by the s. s. Urlana. The first plaintiff caused the rice to be insured with the first defendant Company for Rs. 8,000 at and from the port of Bombay to Colombo, against all risks from land to land, each craft or lighter to be deemed a separate insurance. On the 25th July, 1903, the first plaintiff duly paid to the first defendant company the sum of Rs 25, the premium in respect of the policy. The policy was not executed on that day, and the company did not issue it to the plaintiff until the 25th January, 1904. On the 27th July, 1903, the 800 bags of rice were boarded on the machwa "Digjamul" to be carried to the steamer Urlana, for carriage to Colombo. The machwa duly set sail from the Carnac Bunder, and while it was proceeding to the steamer Urlana, she by reason of the perils insured against, stranded on a rock. Some of the bags were lost, while some were damaged by the sea water. The bags were relanded and on a survey being taken, it was found that 200 bags were in sound condition, 247 were totally damaged, 13 were lost, and the rest more or less damaged. The damaged rice was sold by auction and realised Rs. 1,085. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 5,537-12-9 as compensation The plaintiffs added that by a special resolution passed on the 29th December, 1904, and confirmed on the 25th January, 1905, the first defendant Company went into liquidation, and the second and third defendants had been appointed liquidators.

The defendants denied that the first plaintiff paid to them Rs. 25 on the 25th July, 1903, and said that they ere not paid until about 9th February, 1904. The defendants were and had always been willing and offered that the policy should be treated and acted upon as if issued on 25th July, 1903. Defendants did not admit that 800 bags of rice were loaded on the machwa on the 27th July, 1903. They denied that any damage was caused to the bags or any of them by the perils insured against, or that the machwa stranded upon a rock. They said that the machwa was unseaworthy when it left Carnac Bunder to go to the s. s. Urlana. They also did not admit that the goods were greatly damaged or any of the 800 bags were lost. Defendants denied that the hole, which existed in the bull of the machwa, was caused by its stranding on by a rock. They believed that the hole was either made before the machwa left the Carnac Bunder or was made after the damage to the bags was sustained.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

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MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1905.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

WE have at last the interesting official announcement that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India during the next cold weather. The country will welcome the Heir Apparent and his consort as loyally and as enthusiastically as India welcomed his Majesty the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales in 1877. There will be nothing lacking in the cordiality of the reception which will be given to their Royal Highnesses, and the knowledge of the great demonstration which will be made compels us to regret that another year had not been allowed to elapse ere the long promised visit had been finally arranged. Another twelve months would have enabled the Native States to prepare more effectively for the reception of the Imperial visitors. The wise decision of his Majesty to dispense with the exchange of ceremonial presents will be a considerable relief to the Princes and Chiefs, but we are yet too near to the Delhi Durbar for the less fortunate of the Native States to have recovered from the difficulties into which that brief period of brilliance and profitless expenditure plunged them. Moreover, it is not yet clear that considerable areas of the country will not find their resources seriously affected during the present year. The abnormal winter has destroyed the late crops in many parts of Upper India, and it is to be feared that where this has been the case in Native territory the obligations imposed by loyalty and the desire to do honour to the future Sovereign will involve a further burden on the State finances of the future. We have no doubt that the Government of India having advised the dispensation on the subject of gifts will seek to moderate the tendency of the Princes and Chiefs to excessive display. Even thus the coming of the illustrious visitors will be signalised in the remarkable manner which creates false impressions of the country's conditions; but the sacrifices it may involve will be loyally and willingly made.

BOMBAY FORESTS. THE reports on the administration of the different circles of the Bombay Forest Department are published, and we must wade through them or await the publication of the Government Resolution in review, for unlike the reports of other provinces, in ours no general summary recounting the operations is presented. In the Northern Circle the preparation of working plans has now been completed, except in a region not yet ready for the application of a regular working plan. Results were on the whole satisfactory, but it is recorded that a serious mistake was discovered in the enumeration of trees at Godhra, subsequently to the sale of the coupes to a contractor, the lot containing not more than half the number of dead trees and stumps that it had been estimated to contain. Under the terms of the agreement entered into by the contractor with Government, no number of trees having been mentioned, the contractor had no legal claim against Government for the deficiency. But we are glad to find that it had a conscience and after thorough inquiry into the matter, the Conservator decided that in justice, if not in equity, the contractor had a claim for compensation and three more coupes were subsequently added to his contract without further payment. The careless and inaccurate remuneration is set down to the score of a Depot officer, temporarily employed as a Round Guard. His services had been dispensed with before the mistake was discovered. Whereupon Mr. DeCourcy Atkins, the Commissioner, remarks that it is not satisfactory to find that a contract for over eleven thousand rupees should have been based on an enumeration by an incapable subordinate; and it is easy to conceive an under-estimate, due to carelessness or dishonesty, resulting in a considerable loss to Government, and it, therefore, seems essential to provide in all cases for check inspection by superior officers. The notorious under-estimates of teak trees in the sixties, made for the purpose of selling wholesale the royalty teak trees in private lands in Thana, continues the Commissioner, growing reminiscent, were the subject of special enquiry by the Commissioner in the early days of his service, and he is aware of the loss to which Government are likely to be subjected whenever their sales of forest produce are dependent on the unchecked work of subordinates. The Commissioner also finds fault with prosecuting officers and trying magistrates in convicting with forest offences, and comments on another case in which great responsibility was thrown upon a lowly paid Round-Guard, who was not apparently subjected to check.

In the Central Circle, the feature of the report is the record of forest fires. During the year, 620,459 acres were burnt without any trace of the manner in which the fire was caused. This fact, remarks Mr. Logan, in commenting upon Mr. Fry's report, takes all value from the apparently small number of malicious fires—twelve, involving 3,596 acres. The punishments inflicted on offenders are smaller in the cases of persons who act maliciously than on those who are guilty of carelessness. Says the Commissioner: "Probably the magistrates feel more sympathy with a man who deliberately fires a forest to turn out game, than with one who throws a lighted "bidee" into dry grass, and there is something to be said in favour of the feeling; but if the rule against this practice is to be enforced, the sentences must be more deterrent than they are. Imprisonment for one month for the deliberate destruction of over three thousand acres of forest cannot be a sufficient penalty; and least of all to persons whose hard life in ordinary must make a short term of prison accommodation and fare a luxurious change. Moreover, it stands to reason that punishment should be deterrent in proportion to the difficulty of detecting the offence." We quite agree with the Commissioner that it is safe to assume that most of the fires were intentionally caused. In the matter of fire-protection, the Conservator remarks that the object aimed at is not complete protection of the whole of the forest area, which is unattainable, but the protection of areas under regeneration and the prevention of fires from outside into the more valuable forests, But the figures furnished do not show to what extent the instructions of Government are being carried out, and with what result. The Conservator is asked to show this in his next report, and what difference the Deparment makes in the treatment of the two areas and the extent to which the forty-three per cent of valuable forest which has been under special protection for the last ten years has benefited by it. It is stated that the area burnt last year was 24·5 as against 19·9 per cent in the preceding year, which, observes the Commissioner, "is not satisfactory unless it could be shown that a large amount of practically useless forest had been sacrificed to the incendiary to save a large portion of the really valuable reserves."

In the Southern Circle, forest offences increased, but the number is felt to be smaller than might reasonably be expected. As regards fires, the Commissioner, Mr. Drew, suggests that from among the areas where forest fires abound, and they are believed to be due to incendiarism with a record to secure early grazing, some different portions should be selected every year and the forest officers asked to concentrate their attention on these limited areas and get any instances of intentional firing punished, with an exemplary punishment in addition to the deprivation of all privileges—a plan which, it is remarkable, was never suggested before. In the course of some years this could doubtless produce a wholesome check and bring out how far the fires are really intentional. The report of this circle makes mention of the failure of reproduction in the teak forests in Kanara, which he attributes respectively to excessive grazing and to the density of the bamboo and other inferior growth. The Conservator may be asked to indicate in a separate report the steps he proposes to take to restrict grazing in the teak forests in the Southern Division and to formulate proposals for sylvicultural operations necessary in the Northern Division. Sind Circle reports considerable difficulty in settling the claims of the Forest Department to accretions adjoining their frontages, counter-claims being often set up by zamindars who occupied the lands at some earlier stage—before they were covered by the river. The facts are often complicated and difficult to ascertain. But Mr. Muir Mackenzie does not know that the zamindars are guilty of trying to complicate matters. Claims are sometimes urged by the Divisional Forest officers with more zeal than discretion, and he thinks that this has at least as much to do with difficulties experienced as any perversity on the part of the zamindars. New instructions have been issued, and further fiction, it is hoped, will be obviated. The relations between Forest and Revenue officers, it is remarked, are not always harmonious, especially among subordinates. There is, says Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, rather too much of the militant tendency in one of two of the superior officers on both sides But doubtless Mr, Muir-Mackenzie will be able to work out reforms by which the degree of aimiability desirable shall be attained.

A NEW CHINESE PROVINCE. WHILE a considerable outcry has been created in India by the proposal to diminish the administrative unwieldiness of the Province of Bengal, even conservative China finds it necessary to partition provinces and create new ones. A recent Imperial Chinese decree establishing a new province has, however, more than passing interest, for it involves a blow at German pretensions in Shantung. The Council of Government Reforms has abolished the post of Director-General of Grain Transports and in his place has appointed a Governor of the Province of Kianghua which comprises the districts north of the Yangtse known as Kiang-peh. It appears according to the Imperial decree that during the reign of the Emperor Shun Clich who flourished from 1644 to 1661, the Director General of the Grain Transports was established to act in the capacity of a Governor. Transport through the Grand Canal has now entirely stopped, and it is considered that a Governor is a more appropriate name for the actual position of the official duties involved. The four prefectures of Kiangning, Huaian, Yanchow and Hsuchow and the two independent departments of Tungchow and Haichow which have hitherto been under the control of the Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning (Nanking) are also now placed under the Governor of the new province, and the Viceroy of Liankiang Nanking is appointed also as the governor of the new province. The province includes forty-four departments and districts, namely, Hsuchowfu, Haichow in Kiangnan; Ssuchow in Anhui; Yichowfu, Shantung; Kweitehfu, Honan; Antungshsien and Taoyuan-hsien in the prefecture of Huaian, in Kiangnan; Mengcheng, Keyang and Maochow, in the prefecture of Yingchow, Shantung; Suchow and Tingpi, in the prefecture of Fengyang Anhui; Yenghsien and Yihsien, in the prefecture of Tenchow; Yutai and Kiuhsiang in the prefecture of Chining; and Chenwu and Shanhsien, in Shantung. The most interesting feature of its constitution is that it cuts off important parts of the Province of Shantung in the so-called German sphere of influence.

COAL AT DOVER. IT was only the other day that we commented on the favourable report of the Royal Commission on coal supplies, and it is now satisfactory to learn that an important workable seam has been discovered at the Dover Colliery Works near Shakespeare Cliff. Over twelve tons of splendid bituminous coal have been raised. The coal was struck underlying a roof of six feet of coal shale at a depth of 1,273 feet. It is a notable fact that the depth at which this seam, which is twenty inches thick, was entered was only nine inches lower than the depth of the seam as shown in the boring made 140 feet away by Mr. Francis Brady, M. I. C. E., in the experimental boring started by him on behalf of Sir Edward Watkin. In the boring, recently made seven miles from Dover, the same seam was struck at a difference in depth of only sixteen feet. This would seem to prove that the coalfield extends continuously for seven miles inland, whilst there is little doubt that it also continues across the Channel to the Pas de Calais coalfields. The coal raised is in many cases, in large blocks, some running as much as one, two and three hundred weight each, and the twelve tons or so brought up from the pit made a huge stack in one of the sheds. It is good, bright, bituminous coal, of excellent quality for household and general purposes. It flames freely and cokes well. The proved coal in the Dover colliery area alone is roughly estimated at one million six hundred thousand tons. Beneath this coal seam is a good seam of fireclay, the total thickness of which has not yet been passed, and which is stated to be commercially as valuable as the coal itself.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

LORD LAMINGTON will arrive in Bombay on Thursday next, travelling with the Viceroy from Calcutta.

MR. HUTCHINSON, Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, probably proceeds Home on three months' privilege leave shortly.

MR. R. BURN, C. S., Editor of the "United Province Gazetteer," has been appointed to succeed Mr. Meyer as Indian Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th February 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 104,337 maunds and Rs. 34,559 in the earnings.

IN the finals of the Punjab-Bengal Football Tournament, played at Umballa on Saturday last, the King's Royal Rifles defeated the Gordons by one (penalty) goal to 'nil' extra time having to be allowed to finish the game. The victors, it may be mentioned, won by the same narrow margin in the semi-finals against the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

APART from a few Mediterranean Clubs (says the "Yachtsman"), yachting seems decidedly at a discount in Italy. This fact is all the more regrettable when it is remembered that both the King of Italy and the Duke of the Abruzzi are ardent yachtsmen, and offer every encouragement to the advancement of the sport. The Duke of Savoy has left on an extended scientific cruise, and the beginning of this period of apathy coincides with the loss of his energetic personality.

A NEW and almost unparalleled specimen has recently been added in Belgium to the list of the world's primeval monsters revealed to modern eyes. The fossil was brought to light while excavating in the chalk phosphate beds near Mons. It is that of a marine lizard, 24ft. long, with a head 5ft. in length, huge fins, and jaws in which more than 2,000 formidable teeth have been counted. The new fossil has been named "Hainosaure," from the local River Haine. It is now in the Brussels Museum, which already possessed a head of a similar creature.

To the many mysterious mail bag robberies, which have taken place in France during recent months, succeeds one of which the whole method of procedure is laid ludicrously open to view. It also illustrates how even a railway disaster may be adapted to the old proverb about the "ill wind, &c." A man had daily made himself affable to the officials at Beaulieu Station, and especially to the postal clerk, to whom he often "stood" drinks. On Tuesday, came the accident at La Napoule, which delayed the mail train so long that the clerk went off to dinner, the train arriving in his absence. Then the clerk's friend personated him, and got the mail bag, which he gutted, netting £1,200.

OF all the freaks of Dame Fortune, none probably, says the "Newcastle Chronicle's" Paris correspondent, are so strange as those which she literally stows away in her lottery wheel. One might suppose that people who paid their money for a lottery ticket with high money prizes in prospect, would at least take the trouble to look out for the result. The opposite is the fact. Of such sums as £2,000, £1,000, and £400 lying in the Credit Foncier and other establishments, unclaimed by the winners, the number is considerable. There are as many as six sums of £4,000. Some of these "lots" have been unclaimed for 20 years, and in ten years more will revert to the State. But all is not yet past hope. It is recorded that a Panama lottery prize of £10,000 once lay ten years before the winner heard of his luck. He had strayed to South America before the "draw," and had not troubled himself about his number.

MR. W. ABRAHAM, M.P. ("Mabon"), President of the South Wales Miner's Federation, who represented the Trade Union Congress at the Labour Convention, held at San Francisco, has returned from the States. In the course of a speech, delivered at a meeting of the Rhondda district of the Federation he declared that his visit to the Far West, and his investigations of the real condition of things had shattered the idea which he had previously formed of the grand ideals of the American Constitution and liberty; of the power of the Federal laws; and the mobility, stability, and generosity of the inter-State laws. The people of America were now groaning under the burden of the Dingley laws, and were yearning to be released. Capital had ridden the workmen and the country to death. He believed, however, that the American Government saw the misuse that capital and the great trusts had made of their generosity in providing them with tariff reform. They saw that capital, and capital only, had benefited from it, and America would not rest until these laws were modified. He had thanked President Roosevelt for his message to the people, and, in reply, the President said, thank you Mr. Abraham, Heaven knows I am honest in my endeavour to benefit the conditions of the people."

THE attitude of the Russian Press at the present moment (say the "Russian correspondents" of the "Times") may be described as one of expectancy, but it is none the less plain that any improvement in the state of the country is regarded as impossible so long as the Government persist in excluding the people from all share in their deliberations. In a striking article the "Russ" of February 6, points out the danger of postponing the inevitable appeal to the representatives of the nation until it is too late. The proposal that the Zemski Sobor should be summoned, says the St. Petersburg journal, is one which has lain for several decades under the ban of the censor, but the events of the last 12 months have sensibly modified the opinions of many members of the bureaucracy itself upon the point. Unhappily this feeling is not yet universal. A considerable section of the Conservative nobility have shown themselves actively hostile to the proposal, and have even declared that nothing more is needed for the regeneration of Russia than a few soft words. In truth an amazing case of political blindness! declares the "Russ." "The horrors of the past year, the wounds inflicted upon our national self-esteem . . . the universal cry, 'this cannot go on,' the obvious decline of our prestige abroad—even among the Slav peoples, the never-ceasing agitations and disorders, the paralysis of business, the fall of our bonds by 10 per cent. in a single year, even the sanguinary events of the 22nd of January," all have failed to convince the conservative elements that it is time to yield. "Bismarck," adds the "Russ," "once said that the reforms of Louis XVI, failed to attain their object only because they were a day too late. Let us not follow his example!"

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

ROWS, REVIVALISTS AND REFORMATION.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

No. It was not Thackeray who wrote "Many of my impromptus have cost me hours of careful thought." It was an amiable idiot, by name, Bunthorne, a creature of Mr. W. S. Gilbert—whom I know by repute, but whom, of course, I do not deign to honour with my personal acquaintance. This Bunthorne was a poet fellow, who was worshipped by the forty love-sick maidens, in "Patience", until the Heavy Dragoons carried them off. But what matter? Thackeray could have written it if he liked, and would if it had been his copy-book heading, like, for example: "Union is Strength" or "Xenophon's Conduct was Exemplary." But let that pass.

I have been discussing matters revivalistic with one of the maids of my household. She had her work to do in the day-time. So we talked in the evening in my study. My wife, very ridiculously, objected and swooped down upon us as the discussion had arrived at the most interesting stage, and I was accentuating my arguments by passing a delicate fore-finger down a very pretty nose. The girl had the presence of mind to exclaim: "It ain't a religion for the likes of you; but it does very well for the likes of me." But it did not suffice to allay the angry feelings in my spouse's bosom, or to disperse the banked-up clouds. They burst like a thunderstorm. "Prigmus," said she, "you are a disgraceful old reprobate, and as for you, Miss, you pack up your box and leave the house this very night." Women are always unsympathetic and so unreasonable. Thus I was robbed of an opportunity of making one poor individual see the error of her ways, and now the Happy Home is wrecked, or at least, is at present in a state of phenomenal infelicity; and I am spending my leisure composing a striking advertisement for "Country Life" with the intent and purpose of informing the aristocracy and nobility of England that my Sabine Farm is to be sold or let on lease. I would have let it furnished, but that the partner of my joys and sorrows precipitated most of said furniture into the road, by way of speeding the parting guest, who by the way, received one well-aimed shot on the pericranium, from a priceless Sevres vase, presented to me in the early sixties by the third Napoleon. At the present moment I have not the remotest idea where Mrs. Prigmus is located, and I am suffering martyrdom, not only in the absolute refusal of my domestics to minister unto my wants, but by the persistent and unceasing calls of bands of "House to house visitors," great ladies, who have been sent by my wife to endeavour to bring me to "a proper frame of mind." When they came my way first, I thought I had a borro wed impromptu repartee, ready in advance. But the thing missed fire and all I could exclaim was the vulgar, if trite, ejaculation, "What O, she bumps!" I could have said simply heaps of smart and crushing things if they had only waited for about an hour. But they did not and the occasion was lost. However, my remark was not altogether inappropriate, as one of the great ladies—the rotund Fatima, Countess of Plumpington, slipped and stumbled over the remains of a Chippendale cabinet which lay prone against the door-scraper. But the look on the face of her ladyship as she flounced away, I declare I shall never forget to the last day of my life.

Messrs. Torrey and Alexander have indeed much to answer for!

From Alexander to Nicholas is but a step, though we must go round by way of German William to get there. If Commoner Lee had not made his speech on the fixed policy of the British Navy, the other evening, I should have expressed precisely similar sentiments, but much more elegantly in this letter, and with the same object in view—namely that of exciting the interest of the people of the Fatherland in the subject of ships. The Kaiser wishes some new toys and the form he prefers them to take, just now, is fighting-ships. He told me all about it in a private letter which reached me the day I noticed that Mary Jane had beautiful eyes and an abundance of soft, brown hair, and I became interested in her views on the American Revivalists. Subsequent events led me to forget Wilhelm's missive and Mr. Lee, somewhat presumptuously, stepped into the breech. The German Official Press beat the drums, and the semi-Official blew the tin-trumpets of truth, until the "National Review" joined in the chorus and reminded me, not only of the Kaiser's letter, but of the fact that I had intended to say something about the Tsar, but I forget what it was, except that the Tsar is a Zany—which naturally brings me to Japan, and thence by easy steaming to Australia and the Kanaka question.

When I endeavoured to persuade the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the idea of a "White Australia" was merely propounded for electioneering purposes, he had the audacity to reply to me in a Limerick:—

"There was a white maid named Jane Ann,
Who married a Kanaka man
With skin black as ink,
And, what do you think?
The children were all black and tan."

This, said he, "is what we particularly want to avoid. Tattooing on a large scale is impracticable, even at State expense, so there is nothing more to be said. You have it on the authority of no less a person than a northern constellation, commonly known as The Swan, who writes for the 'Crawford Market Chronicle,' that the Australian ladies have no calves to their legs—the place where the calves ought to grow. It is positively of no use sending them out to grass, so we are at present considering the practicability of supplying pneumatic hosiery out of the Revenues. Hence these tears, also Kanaka labour. Males and maile will come up for consideration in due course."

To have written all this has given some satisfaction, to me, as well as to you, for it is something to be in possession of all the facts that govern a problem. If I had but the leisure and were free of the domestic trouble of which I made mention in one of my opening paragraphs, I would have essayed to solve that problem, which I assure you is the simplest thing in the world. If the strike in my household does not terminate within the next few months, I shall withdraw to Tsarkoe Selos, so to speak, and after placing the Federal Premier under restraint and sending off Lord Northcote to shoot in Assam, I shall assume dictatorship in Australia.

I am weary of reading novels, weary of Mandell Creighton, whose Life and Letters have become chesnuts, even in Bombay, anytime this six months. Creighton or Crichton, by the way, was an admiral, who invented bookbinding and blank verse, motor-cars and electric punkas, introduced the Washington Post and the cake-walk about the year B. C. 403. But I digress. I have just finished reading his work and must have diversion and relaxation. So I may join the Revivalists after all. Strong, purposeful, intellectual, sympathetic, impartial, sincere and witty, I should, I believe, come near to being an ideal bishop. How near I shall come to it the world will never know, until after death of the most modest and capable of men, now known to you as

PRIGMUS.

KUROPATKIN'S PLIGHT.

MAIN DEFENCES THREATENED.

GENERAL JAPANESE MOVE.

BATTLE IN A SNOWSTORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin shows that the last day's fighting for the village of Tsinkhechan was most desperate. He reports a series of acts of bravery on the part of the Russians who did not evacuate the position until their cartridges were exhausted.

The losses are not yet known, but twelve officers and three hundred men have been taken to the hospital.

The percentage of dead is large. The Japanese are advancing on the Passes held by the Russians.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The accounts of the fighting in Manchuria which have been received here are very meagre.

They are still exclusively from the Russian sources.

The accounts indicate that the engagement which took place at Bresneff Hill was the beginning of a great battle and a part of a general Japanese movement against the Russian left flank.

The Bresneff Hill was one of the strongest of the several fortified heights of Tsin-khe-cheng.

The position was situated on the south slope of the Ta-ling range, eighteen miles south-west of Shin-king and barring the way to the passes leading to Fushun where General Kuropatkin has his centre.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese have captured the outlying position and are now threatening the Russian main defences.

The battle, the correspondent says, has been hitherto fought in a blustering snowstorm.

LATER.

General Stoessel has arrived at Moscow and been cordially welcomed by the authorites there.

He proceeds to St. Petersbug on Wednesday and returns to Moscow for a prolonged stay.

CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

Representative Assembly Summoned.

M. YERMULOFF'S SCHEME.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Minister M. Yermuloff, who has been engaged during the past week in preparing a long detailed report on the inner situation of Russia, presented on Friday to the Tsar his report depicting in plain language the chaotic condition of Russia and indicating the danger of procrastination and the absolute necessity, in order to avert a revolution, to adopt immediate drastic measures to meet the grave crisis.

The report adds that no reforms short of a Constitution on Western lines will satisfy the people and restore order.

The Tsar has since directed that steps be taken with a view to summoning a representative assembly to draft a Constitution giving in a large measure a representative Government.

A meeting of Ministers and others presided over by M. Yermuloff was held yesterday and discussed the steps to give the Tsar's decision practical form.

The workmen at the Railway shops at Chita on the Siberian Railway have struck and demand a cessation of the war.

Renter wires from St, Petersburg that in order to ensure the railway service, Government has ordered all railway men in the Empire to be treated as soldiers and subject to martial law.

Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw says that every policeman there is now accompained by at soldier as the authorities fear the police will strike.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

More Light on the Report.

A DIPLOMATIC FINDING.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The papers commenting on the text of the North Sea Commission's report consider it substantially in favour of Great Britain. The wording of the report shows that the Admirals are skilled diplomatists and declare that the example it sets to the world of the method of settling differences makes the commission epoch making.

GERMAN PRINCE FOR THE FAR EAST.

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Russia has started for the Far East, embarking at Genoa.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB 26.

The P. and O. s. s. Arabis, with the English Mails of 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p. m., to-day (Sunday).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Haig, Inspector General of Cavalry is granted five months' leave out of India.

Majors Stewart and Widdicombe are appointed Commandant and 2nd in Command respectively of the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Paddon, 3rd Dragoon Guards and Lieutenant Murray, Wiltshire Regiment, are posted to the Western and Northern Commands respectively, for appointment to the Indian Army.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Arrangements Complete.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

It is officially announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in India in November next and stay till March. They will visit the principal cities of India.

The programme includes visits to the more important Native States, reception of Native Princes and Chiefs and levees at which the principal personages will be presented.

The King, after consulting with Lord Curzon, directs that exchange of ceremonial presents be dispensed with.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the arrangements for the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and H. R. H. the Princess of Wales to the Indian Empire.

It is expected that the Prince and Princess will arrive in India in November, and that their stay will continue until March 1906. Their Royal Highnesses will be received in India by His Excellency the Viceroy as the representative of His Majesty. It is the intention of their Royal Highnesses to visit, so far as the time at their disposal will permit, the principal cities of British India and the more important Native States. During the tour his Royal Highness will receive the Princes and Chiefs, who rule under the paramount protection of the King-Emperor and will hold levees at which will be presented to him the principal personages in His Majesty's Indian dominions.

His Majesty has been pleased on the advice of his Majesty's Government after consultation with the Viceroy to direct that the exchange of ceremonial presents on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses shall be dispensed with. No presents will, in consequence, be accepted by their Royal Highnesses.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Sir Walter Lawrence, K.C.I.E., to be the head of the staff during the coming visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS MARGARET.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Princess Margaret of Connaught is betrothed to Gustave Adolfus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

International Matches.

Ireland has beaten Scotland in the Rugby match by eleven points to five.

In the Association match between England and Ireland each made one goal.

The Army has beaten the Navy by two to nil in the Association match played at Queen's Club and at which the King and Prince of Wales were present.

THE MURDER OF MR. FLEISCHER.

The Ameer's Generosity.

The Ameer has settled a handsome life-pension on the widow of Mr. Fleischer, who was murdered on his way down from Kabul, and annuities upon two children until they are twenty-one years of age.

CHINA'S TIBET COMMISSIONER.

HIS NEW APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Tang-Shao-Yi, the Chinese Tibetan Commissioner now in Calcutta, who has been appointed to succeed Changtapen as Chinese Minister in London, does not join his new post until the Tibetan negotiations are over. He expects to return to China before proceeding to England. He visited Lord Kitchener yesterday, has had an interview with the Foreign Secretary here, and presents his credentials to the Viceroy very shortly.

INDIAN POSTAL REFORMS.

The "Journal" hears that several reforms proposed by the Director General of the Indian Post Office have met with the acceptance of the Government and are likely to be brought into effect shortly. Among them is the raising of the weight of letters that are carried for half-an-anna stamp from half a tola to three-quarters of a tola. Another is the introduction of a unified stamp for revenue and postal purposes.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

A salute, fired this morning, announced the return of Lord Curzon to Calcutta.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived in Calcutta this morning, and proceeded to Hastings House where he will be the guest of the Government of India. The usual guards-of-honour were furnished and salutes fired.

Lord Curzon will receive a formal visit from the Rao of Cutch to-morrow and return it on Wednesday.

In the case of the Barsi Light Railway Company the unissued shares of which were offered recently for public subscription, the Company, is permitted to pay interest out of capital at 4 per cent per annum until the end of the half-year in which the extension for which it is raised is completed and opened for traffic. The Secretary of State accepts no responsibility for the estimates of costs, or of the probable profits. The railway has paid regular and increasing dividends on the capital hitherto expended, the dividend for the last year being 5 1-2 per cent. There seems no reason why the extensions to be constructed should not be equally remunerative, and it should be remembered that no other group of investments can show so uniform a return upon the capital employed on Indian railways.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The death is announced of Sir Martin le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Earl Morley and Sir Wemyss Reid are dead.

THE EARL OF MORLEY.

Albert Edmund Parker, 3rd Earl of Morley was born in 1843. Of him, during his more active career it was said that in politics, as upon the stage, there must be "utility" men, who, like the British Army, shall be capable of going everywhere and doing anything. Such a statesman was the Earl of Morley. Through no fault of his own, or, rather, to recall a familiar phrase of the Down-with-everything-that-is-up Party, he was ever since he came into prominence by an accident of birth, doing futility business. Whenever anyone was wanted to "go on" in an emergency, or to take office which other statesmen considered not equal to their merits, the customary course of the giver of good was to cry, "Oh, send for Morley." My lord came, was offered the post, and straightway accepted it; so the maker of the Government was free to dine with an unclouded brow. The Earl of Morley was a serious politician, though in a general way, a statesman of no importance. His demeanour was one of deft alertness, whose weather-eye was always cocked towards the Parliamentary skysigns, and who obtained much academic credit in Plymouth, where his lordship was held in high esteem as being the Liberal polar extreme of wisdom to the Tory polar extreme of discretion, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Indeed, these two peers were said to flank with their woods and patronage the east and west wings of the port. The Earl came early into notice, Mr. Gladstone making him, by way of promise and encouragement, a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. Then, in 1880, upon the formation of the Liberal Administration of that year, he was offered the post of Under-Secretary for War, which he held so long that he threatened to become a permanent ornament of the Office. When Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of the bargain with Mr. Parnell, in 1885-6, returned to power, of which he was deprived by the Whisky Budget plus the abortive proposal to "sweat the half sovereign," Lord Morley passed from Pall Mall to the Office of Works. During six months he performed with becoming and appropriate grace the gentle duties of sedile to persons of pleasure and luxury, passing into the ranks of the unemployed with the overthrow of his party upon the Home Rule Bill, and here he remained, constantly asking himself: "What shall a nobleman find to do?" The death of the Earl of Redesdale, the peer who supported "Boodles" in the attire of a Dissenting pastor created a vacancy in the chairmanship of their lordships' House, and their lordships graciously answered Lord Morley's question. As Chairman of Committees he had charge of the duty of keeping the amendment account of the Parish Councils Bill. Lord Morley was a model Chairman of Committees. His speeches were not brilliant, but he was nothing if not strictly systematic, and his aim in Parliament was to typify "business." Lord Morley served on various commissions and committees.

SIR WEMYSS REID.

Sir T. Wemyss Reid was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1842. He was the son of the Rev. Alexander Reid, and grandson of Thomas Wemyss, a well known Biblical critic and author. He was educated in his native town, and since 1860 was a constant contributor to the daily press. In 1864 he became editor of the "Preston Guardian." In 1867 he was appointed London correspondent of the "Leeds Mercury," and in 1870 editor of that paper. Mr. Reid was the first among English provincial editors to abandon the practice of writing only upon events which had already been criticised by the London Press; and the "Leeds Mercury," from the time of his becoming its editor, dealt with public questions as they arose, its criticisms appearing simultaneously with those of the London journals. Sir Wemyss Reid wrote both in his own name and anonymously, for the "Leisure Hours," "Chamberss Journal," "Once a Week" (in its best days), "Macmillan's," "Fraser's" "the Fortnightly Review," and the "St. James's Magazine." For the last-named he wrote a novel some years ago, called "The Lumley Entail," which was published anonymously. For several years he devoted himself to the collection of additional facts concerning Charlotte and Emily Bronte, and much of this information he has embodied in his book called "Charlotte Bronte, a Monograph" which was published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1877, and which has passed through several editions, both in England and the United States. Sir Wemyss Reid travelled much on the Continent, and contributed series of letters describing the places he saw from to 1890 to 1899 he was editor of "The Speaker." He wrote the Lives of Lord Houghton, Lord Playfair and Mr. Gladstone. He was knighted in 1894 for his services to letters and politics.

SIR HADSLEY GOSSELIN.

Sir Martin le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, came of a Norman family, which settled in the Channel Islands. He owned property at Ware in Hertfordshire. He was the eldest son of Mr. H. Gosselin, of Ware Priory (who died 1868) and was born in 1847. Joining the Diplomatic Service in 1868, he was Secretary at Brussels 1886-92, Madrid 1892-3, and Berlin until 1896, when he was transferred to Paris and thence to London where he was under Secretary in the Foreign Office. He was Secretary to the Duke of Norfolk's special mission to the Pope in 1887, and acted in a similar capacity during the slave trade conference at Brussels and was British Commissioner in the Niger Conference in 1898.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Boxing tournament promoted by the Boxing Club of the Yorkshire Regiment began last night on the Oval. There was a large attendance, mainly, of course of soldiers and the programme constituted a successful beginning of the tournament. The minor contests did not arouse a great deal of interest and were for the most part disappointing, but the competitions included a fifteen rounds 10st. 4lbs. Challenge Contest for Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa. In this contest Lance Corporal Hanlon (Yorkshires) the Champion of the Oudh District whose weight was given at 10st. 3lbs. and who had not been beaten at even weights met Pte Ballard the 10st. 6lbs champion of the Connaught Rangers and put up a capital fight. There seemed little to choose between the two men and the contest throughout was an excellent exhibition of boxing. In the earlier rounds, Hanlon hit heavily, but Ballard stuck to him cleverly and by seven rounds had been fought, both men were showing signs of wear. In the next few rounds both adopted mainly defensive tactics, but at the thirteenth round Hanlon tried to force the fight, but Ballard finished smiling after a rapid intercharge of blows. In the last round the men faced each other in good trim, but after a vigorous spell the last period showed that there was little more left in them. The contest was was well fought out and the victory was awarded on points to Pte Ballard. The show was so good that members of the audience presented Rs. 80 and a cup value Rs. 25 to the winner and a similar cup and a sum of Rs. 25 to Hanlon. The other competitions included beats in a middle weight contest which were won by Gr. Kemp, 18th Battery R. F. A. and Br. James, 76 Co. R. G. A. who each knocked out his man in a single round. Lce. Corporal Christmas knocked out A. B. Gardner of H M S Hyacinth in two rounds of a six round contest, and Pte Beecher, Yorkhires, defeated Pte Mole of the Suffolks in a single round. In another six round contest between Gr Richmond, 18th Battery, R. F A. and Lce Corporal Christmas, the former won on points. The tournament will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Lord Curzon leaves for Bombay on Wednesday to meet Lady Curzon, Major Macnab I. M. S, and Captain Akers-Douglas accompany him there. On their return the party arrive here on Sunday afternoon and will be met at Howrah Station by the Calcutta Light Horse who have volunteered to escort Lady Curzon to Government House. Those on the Government House List are invited by the Viceroy to meet Her Excellency upon the steps of Government House, and an address of welcome presented by the ladies of Calcutta will be read in the Throne Room afterwards.

Lord Lamington returns to Calcutta from Assam to-morrow morning and leaves the same evening for Bombay.

Lord Newton has arrived in Calcutta and is a guest at Government House.

THE ROLT CASE.

The last has not yet been heard of the Rolt case which recently created such a sensation in Calcutta.

The Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to look into what happened at it has now transferred its sittings to Kishanganj where it is holding a public inquiry, Mr. Morrison Barrister-at-Law representing Mr. Rolt. The questions it is going into include six charges apparently other than those tried in the High Court which have been made against Mr. Rolt. These charges are as follows: (1) that Mr. Rolt in the year 1896 in consideration of securing Rs. 3,900 from one Asaf Ali Khan supported Asaf Ali Khan's claim against the estate on a bond said to have been executed in his favour by the Rani before her death as a result of which support Asaf Ali received a payment of Rs. 10,000 odd from the Khagra estate. (2). That Mr. Rolt in the year 1898 in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,000 from Asaf Ali Khan reported as irrecoverable a decree for Rs. 3,256 against one Abdul Bant who was in reality Asaf Ali Khan. (3). That Mr. Rolt in the year 1903 in consideration of receiving a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Asaf Ali Khan allowed him an agreement to pay by instalments in a decree of the estate under an execution against him and also allowed an entry of his name in the estate books as a proprietor in Dhantaloh taluk. (4) That Mr. Rolt in the year 1904 in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,500 from Liagat. Husain recommended to the higher authorities a remission of interest to the extent of Rs. 6,000 approximately in a rent suit pending against him. (5). That Mr. Rolt on the 19th January 1904 induced the Collector to sanction his bidding up to Rs. 3,000 for a certain taluk called Dheikhara-Gutoh by making a false charge as to the value of the taluk. (6). That Mr. Rolt settled the cattle market in Khagra market with Amjad Ali for Rs. 10,500, but only credited Rs. 8,800 of this amount in the books of the estate and thus appropriated Rs. 2,792 to his own private use and also realized from him Rs. 2,700 on another account and only credited Rs. 250 to the estate.

NEXT SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The business is announced for next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It comprises only the introduction of the Railway Board Bill and reference of the Paper Currency Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Baker, Richards, Cable, Adamson and Bose.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament, which often determines the lawn tennis championships of India, commenced here to-day. In the singles, Heckle last year's winner, beat Halliday, Pym beat Bignell and Laing beat Beachcroft all easily, while McMurphy defeated Mathews after a hard tussle. In the doubles Sen and Muttra beat Carr and Morgan; Laing and Grimby beat Clarke and Sherman both easily, while Sieger and Smith beat Behrend and Elliott after a tough fight.

THE JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION.

PROSPERITY OF THE INDUSTRY.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association here to-day, Mr. Nimmo sketched the doings of the Committee during the past year and congratulated the meeting upon the prosperity of the season, a prosperity which had been maintained in spite of a large increase in the presence of raw material in consequence of the extraordinary demand for jute fabrics from Colonial and Asiatic markets. He hoped that in increasing productive power as is being done, they were not over estimating the potentiaties of their market. Mr. M. J. Nicoll was elected chairman for the coming year.

THE AMIR AND REFUGEES.

WE have received a copy of the "firman which the Amir of Kabul caused to be issued some weeks ago, with the object of inducing the fugitive Hazaras in Persia, Baluchistan and India proper to return to their homes. It may be remembered that the revolt of the Shiah tribesmen in the Hazarajat lasted from 1890 to 1893, and that Abdur Rahman's troops were not always successful in their operations. But the rising was stamped out and the retribution which overtook the Hazaras led to hundreds of families seeking refuge in flight from Afghanistan. There are colonies of them in Eastern Persia and Baluchistan, and many have found work in India on railway and canal construction, for the Hazara is the navy of the Middle East. The present Amir, thought never favourably disposed to his Shiah subject has not excluded them from the amnesty which he offered to all fugitives from Afghanistan. In his lates "firman" he sets forth that his one aim is to make his kingdom flourishing and rich so that, please God, our people and country may enjoy prosperity and comfort. With this object in view he had allowed Afghan refugees to return to their homes and had released Uzbegs and others undergoing improvement or surveillance in Kabul. We have, says his Highness, overlooked the former crimes and faults of all our (rebellious) subjects, leaving their future actions to the guidance of God and themselves—a clever distribution of responsibility which may be commended to other rulers of refractory races. Not desiring to exclude the Hazaras from the benefits of this amnesty the Amir invites them to return. The terms offered are liberal enough, the only condition exacted being loyalty and peaceful behaviour. It appears that the lands in the Hazarajat confiscated after the rebellion have from time to time been allotted to Afghan refugees returning from India. This system is now to be abolished: the Hazaras will be planted on their own villages acres wherever these are vacant, and when such is not the case the families will be given allotments on a canal recently completed, the exact locality of which is not mentioned. The amnesty is to be inoperation until next October, after which date refugees will not be allowed to cross the frontier. The Amir directs all Chiefs and headmen to visit Kabul first of all, so that they may receive instructions from him in person. The Hazaras of Sheikh Ali Koh are not to be allowed in any case to settle on their own lands, but are to be sent elsewhere a precaution against future trouble. The "firman" closes with an invitation to all refugees to return with full confidence in the good faith of the God-granted Government. It is an interesting document and reveals a pleasant shade of benevolence in the character of the Amir.—"Pioneer."

THE YACHT CLUB CAT.

My life and tales are very long,
To eager hearers sing my song
Of love and valour, right and wrong;
I am the Yacht Club cat!

My coat is white, my voice is low,
In happy mood thro' life I go
When word or token you bestow
Upon the Yacht Club cat!

I prowl among the tables small,
And cull remarks from one and all,
Some fables old, some fables tall
Hear I, the Yacht Club cat!

I pause beside the "thirsty" way.
But only for an instant stay,
The tales told there are much too gay
E'en for the Yacht Club cat!

Beneath the shrubs I contemplate,
On Season's follies and the fate
Of those who stay out very late
Just like the Yacht Club cat

The studious ones I rarely see,
The green lawn is the place for me,
The chatter, coffee, cake, and tea
Just suit the Yacht Club cat!

The chiffons of the ladies' bright,
The strain of waltze on dancing night,
Love glances, these, are my delight,
Gay is the Yacht Club cat!

If Captain bold and pretty Miss,
Beneath the stars should steal a kiss,
I'll blink, and never whisper this,
Mum is the Yacht Club cat!

I love to see the kittens play,
For little cats must have their day,
Wisdom I leave to tabbies grey
Who love the Yacht Club cat!

So, gentlemen and ladies fair,
When to your table I repair,
Please give me of your sweets a share
And feed the Yacht Club cat!

MECO.

DEATH OF MR. F. R. SMETHAM.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. F. R. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, which took place in the forty-third year of his age, about 8-55 o'clock yesterday morning in St. George's Hospital. Mr. Smetham came to Bombay in 1886, and joined the firm of Chalk and Walker, which shortly afterwards became Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. After Mr. Chalk's death, the deceased gentleman carried on the business of the partnership for some years with Mr. Walker. At the end of 1896, Messrs. Bland and Noble joined Mr. Smetham and for a period of five years, the firm practised under the name of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble. Mr. Bland afterwards retired, and Mr. Byrne, of Roughton and Byrne, then joined the firm, which has since been carried on under the name of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble. Mr. Smetham was a most successful advocate, and was very well known in the local law courts. He was considered especially a very sound commercial lawyer. He was a keen sportsman for many years, and hunted with the Bombay Hounds, and was also devoted to yachting and motoring. He owned the yacht Pixie, which was successful in many matches. Mr. Smetham was a director of many of the joint stock companies in Bombay. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Bombay Motor Car Company and took great interest in its working. He was a director of Messrs Thacker and Company, Limited, and also of the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company. He was managing director of the Bombay Land and Building Company. Latterly he devoted a large portion of his time to motoring, and at the dinner given in Bombay at the conclusion of the recent motor-car trials, made a speech, which was much admired for its matter and its spirit. In social circles, Mr. Smetham was a very popular gentleman, exceedingly kind-hearted, and always ready to help his friends. During the past twelve months, he was singularly unfortunate, indeed no man could possibly have had a more trying sequence of afflictions. Only last March he was attacked with typhoid fever and no sooner had he become convalescent, than his wife sickened and died of dysentery at Poona. He really never recovered from the effects of his loss. He went home on the 1st of October last, arriving there just as his only son was stricken down with scarlatina. Returning to Bombay on the 31st December, Mr. Smetham seemed somewhat improved. His many friends had hoped that he would completely recover from the effects of his illness, but the hope was not realised. He was still weakly and fell ill last Monday. He was removed on Thursday to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from small-pox, and died there yesterday morning.

As it was his special desire that he should be buried at Poona next to his wife, arrangements are being made to have his wish carried into effect; and we believe that the funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at Poona, whither the body will be conveyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB, 27.

News has been received in Poona of the death of Mr. F R. Smetham, the well-known Solicitor of Bombay, this morning. The deceased's body will be brought to Poona to-morrow and will be buried in the cemetery near his wife who died last season in Poona. The funeral will be at 5-30 on Wednesday evening.

BRIDGE AND THE "LAST TRICK" RULE.

AN EXPERT'S CONDEMNATION.

IN the "Badminton Magazine" for February 'Portland" makes some pertinent and sensible observations on the new Bridge rule prohibiting a player looking at the last trick after the cards have been turned. For no particular reasons, he writes, it does away with a right which has always existed at Whist, and at Bridge also during the ten years that we have played it in this country. By this rule the sole safeguard of the man who occasionally allows his mind to wander momentarily from the game is abolished. That one should keep one's eyes upon the table and watch the fall of the cards is, of course, an elementary maxim of the game; but, still, it is rather hard if one cannot commit the smallest breach of this excellent precept without the risk of punishment. The fact that Bridge, as it has been played hitherto, has not called for any great mental absorption is largely accountable for its popularity. There are even irreverent persons who like a little conversation accompanying the game, and would rather drop a trick now and then than be condemned to silence. But under the new rule "mum" is the word; we must mind our p's and q's or we shall miss our partner's discards and what will be think of us if we fail to respond to his 'calls'?

The innovation is to be regretted, because the game has been made at once duller and more difficult. Whist was too exacting a game for nine men out of ten, and not one woman in a hundred could learn to play it tolerably. Bridge, on the other hand, has been within the compass of all; and, while it afforded a sufficient scope for skill, did not demand the rapt attention of the chess-player. If the new rule made people play faster it would perhaps be justifiable on that ground, as a quick game is greatly to be desired; but with the majority of players it will have a directly opposite effect. Moreover it is decidedly in favour of the man who makes a business of the game, and to the detriment of those who play solely for relaxation and amusement.

A BIG MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Moon Mill at Sewree Road, by which considerable damage was done to cotton and machinery. The fire originated in the mixing room of the mill and continued to burn until midnight when it was brought under control by the fire-brigade.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Scotland's Defeat by Wales.

THE ENGLISH CUP TIES.

A SERIES OF DRAWN GAMES.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

THE match between Scotland and Wales, at Edinburgh, on Saturday, which ended in a victory for Wales by two tries to one, was in many respects a most memorable game, for it produced several surprises, of which the chief were the comparative failure of the Scottish forwards, the lack of character in their play, and the quite exceptional defence of the Scottish backs. If the comparative failure of the forwards came as a disappointment to supporters of Scotland, who had pinned their faith in the pack, the defence of the backs, particularly of Forest, at full back, amply compensated. Indeed, it is not too much to say that Scotland, through the superb defence of her backs, came with greater credit out of this match, which she lost, than out of other games in which she has been victorious over Wales. The Welsh backs got far more of the ball than against England, and were kept constantly on the move, yet no sound was the defence that it was only twice pierced, the second and winning try being scored when only a few minutes were left for play and the game seemed likely to end in a draw. It must not be supposed that Wales had matters all their own way; the exact opposite was the case, and the game might well have ended in a narrow win for Scotland, so evenly were the sides on the general run of the play. At the same time, against a less resolute defence, playing as the English three-quarters and back did at Cardiff, Wales would probably have won by almost as big a margin as on January 14. Forrest, by tackling Morgan on three occasions when he seemed a certain scorer, and by his brilliant all-round display, not only carried off the individual honours of the game, but assuredly saved Scotland from a much heavier defeat, and made a victory for his side possible.

No full back has ever given a finer display since the four three-quarter game was adopted by all four countries. His only mistake, as it happened, cost Scotland the match, yet his fault was almost a virtue. He hesitated between Llewellyn and Rees when the former, with the ball, was nearing the line close to the corner flag. His momentary hesitation in expectation of a pass enabled the Welsh captain to just score without being bundled into touch in goal. Apart from the fact that no backs since 1893 have given such a superb display of tackling and defence generally against Welsh backs as the Scottish backs did on Saturday, Scotland ought to have secured a winning lead during the first half, when they were playing with the wind; while fifteen minutes before the close, when Scotland were attacking hotly, Crabbie threw away a splendid opening first by hesitating in dashing for the line and then in failing to pass to Kyle when the latter was unmarked. Had this chance been taken, it would probably have altered the character of the rest of the game. At the same time, Scotland's best chances of securing a winning lead occurred in the first fifteen minutes of the game. MacDonald, by dropping a pass on one occasion and failing to gather a "cross-kick" on another, lost two certain tries, while Crabbie's lack of pace and most uncharacteristic lack of resolution were painfully in evidence on a third occasion when he had only to run fast and hard to score.

The Scottish backs were just as sound in defence as the Welsh backs were brilliant in attack. Unfortunately for Scotland, and fortunately for Wales, the Scottish forwards, though playing well, not only failed to reach their trial form, but made the tactical error of trying to beat the Welsh eight at their own game of holding and heeling. Instead of making the game as open as possible when they had the wind, and thus turning to the fullest possible use their exceptional pace and cleverness in concerted foot-work, they played into the hands of Wales by scrummaging with a view to giving their backs the ball. So far was this tactical error carried that the Scottish captain even took a five yards scrum in preference to a "throw out" when he had the option. As Wales were the heavier eight, packed much the better of the two sets, and on the day were cleverer at getting the ball, this departure of the Scottish forwards from the traditional Scottish game paved the way for the ultimate success of Wales, not only because it took much of the energy out of the home pack, but also because it was precisely the sort of game that suited the Welsh forwards. The excellent football of Wales was unfortunately marred by some very objectionable practices. The Welsh forwards have made a study of scientific obstruction on the blind side of the scrum with a view to preventing the opposing forwards and half checking their own halves when the ball is out. This was much in evidence on Saturday, while obstruction in other forms was much too common a feature of the Welsh play. The referee granted two or three penalties, but the punishment is hardly adequate to the crime and in one instance at least if he had granted Scotland a try he would hardly have exceeded his discretionary powers. It is not pleasant in an international match that the referee should have been forced to caution three players on the Welsh side, much less that he should have to address himself to the captain of the side. For certain of the offences of which the Welsh men were guilty, players would have been ordered off the field in an ordinary club game. As yet, probably for the sake of avoiding the scandal to which such an order would give rise, no referee has exercised his powers to this extent in an international match.

Though seven of the sixteen English Cup-ties in the first round of the competition proper ended with honours easy, the results, as a whole, were not altogether surprising. One, at least, of these sixteen matches, however, ended in a manner contrary to expectations. Allusion is made to the failure of Small Heath, to be correct, the Birmingham Club, against Portsmouth. Throughout the season this team has given an excellent account of itself, and has given ample proof that the side must be regarded as one of the most formidable playing. When it was found that they had been favoured by the draw, their supporters were fully confident as to the result. They were justified in so thinking. To say that their defeat came as a surprise, is to put it mildly. Small Heath were by no means lucky on Saturday. Had they experienced a little more of fortune's favour, the chances are that the game would have had a different ending. Portsmouth managed to score some ten minutes after the commencement, and this no doubt had a lot to do with the result. The Small Heath men afterwards pounded away at their opponents' goal, but all to no avail, and at the end of the first forty-five minutes' play the Southerners still held the advantage. In the second half the Birmingham players had the best of matters, and had they succeeded in securing two or three points it would not have been more than they deserved. But it was the visitors that secured the second and last goal of the match. Portsmouth must be deemed a lucky side. What they have to thank Harris, their goalkeeper, for it is difficult to say. The latter played a wonderful game, and but for him the visitors, it is certain, would not have seen another round.

From the southerner's point of view the day was a very satisfactory one. There were ten representatives of the south engaged, and as six of these had been drawn against one another, three at least had to go down. The other four South-country sides had to go away, and the fact that one of these four, Portsmouth, managed to win, while the other three, Bristol Rovers, Plymouth Argyle, and Tottenham Hotspur, succeeded in sharing the honours, must be considered highly satisfactory. Of the three games in which Southern teams were engaged against one another, only one was brought to a definite issue. Millwall went to Southampton, but, as expected, the Saints proved too good for the Dockers. The game was a rather curious one. In the opening ten minutes four goals were scored, and of these Southampton claimed three and the others one. This was the full extent of the scoring, though it was a wonder the Saints did not secure a few more, for they were continually peppering their opponents' net, and but for the splendid keeping of the Millwall custodian, a

considerably larger margin must have separated the teams. It is to be feared that Woolwich Arsenal have lost a golden opportunity of remaining in the competition. With the advantage of ground in their favour, the Plumstead club were regarded as having a capital chance of earning the right to compete in the second round. But their opponents, Bristol City, were quite good enough to share the spoils, and with the sides meeting on Bristol soil the Arsenal may find themselves beaten.

That form in League matches cannot be taken much into account in comparing the prospects of opposing sides for Cup-ties was fully proved in the Sheffield United—Notts Forest encounter. While the United have been showing great form in the first division of the League, the Foresters have disappointed again and again, and apparently were not to be compared with the leading clubs. On Saturday they suprised their own supporters by playing in dashing style and qualifying for the second round by two goals to nil. Sheffield enthusiasts were compensated for this defeat to a certain extent by the success obtained by the other Sheffield combination—the Wednesday—over the Blackburn Rovers. In visiting the last-named, it was feared that the Wednesday would have to "go down." But, as so often is the case in football, the unexpected happened, The United met Notts Forest and were expected to win, but lost, while the Wednesday were, perhaps, not expected to win, but did. So Sheffield still has a representative left in. With the dismissal of Sheffield United and Small Heath from the Cup competition these two clubs will now be able to turn their attentions more exclusively to the League tournament. Bury gained a most excitiug victory over Notts County. Up to the last minute nothing had been scored, and everybody had made up their minds that the game would have to be replayed. But Sagar, Bury's great forward, thought otherwise, for he gave his side the lead and victory just before the final whistle blew.

Fulham enthusiasts showed their appreciation of a Cup-tie a fortnight ago last Wednesday, when the metropolitan team replayed their intermediate tie with Manchester United. On that occasion some eighteen thousand spectators found their way into the ground. An hour before the game between Fulham and Reading started on Saturday,there were over twenty thousand people inside the ground, with a huge number still waiting to be admitted. The crowd was so great that one of the gates gave in, with the result that any number of people rushed, or rather were pushed, in without paying. Fortunate to relate no one was seriously hurt. Throughout the ninety minutes the play was in progres the teams were alternately attacking,but the goalkeepers were always equal to the occasion, with the result of a draw. Six of the drawn games were replayed on Wednesday and the seventh was played yesterday. In the latter the Tottenham Hotspurs managed to defeat Middlesborough by the only goal of the match. It was scored by O'Hagan in the last three minutes. On Wednesday Woolwich Arsenal were knocked out of the competition by Bristol City, also by a single goal scored in the second half. Bolton Wanderers defeated Bristol Rovers by three to none, Everton were victorious over Liverpool by two to one, and Wolverhampton Wanderers overcame Sunderland by a goal to nil. The other two ties have again to be replayed Fulham and Reading making a pointless draw and "Dandy" and New Castle scoring one goal each.

Devon, as anticipated, had no difficulty in defeating Somerset on Wednesday at Devonport. The Somerset side was somewhat experimental, and proved even weaker at three-quarters than was expected. Somerset, it will be remembered, necessitated the extra series of games, of which this match was the first, by inflicting a decisive defeat upon Devonshire, at Weston-super-Mare, on January 7, by 13 points to 0. Yesterday Devonshire won by 30 points to 0. The contrast offered by these results is a striking proof of the advantage of playing "at home." Somerset are certainly not the same side away as at home.

THE PROPOSED CAUSEWAY TO TROMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to accord me a corner for the few following lines in your valuable columns. I read it reported the other day that the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust proposed to connect the Island of Bombay, with the Mahawal and Trombay Hills by a causeway leading from the end of the Sewree Fort to the Southern Extremety of the Mahawal hill near Pir Pao mosque. Of course, the scheme so elaborated is excellent in itself and there are no two questions as to its general usefulness and the immense good it is sure to do to the crying wants for accommodation of the teaming population of this large City. The insuperable difficultly involved in the Port Trust Scheme to bind a long stretch of deep sea water and the consequent huge expenditure of capital necessary for its carrying out and maintenance, are likely to put back the important project, decades more, and a useful scheme frustrated. I have, therefore, with a view that this excellent idea may not be shelved but carried out in the immediate future at much less cost, prepared a rough outline sketch (plan herein enclosed) indicating the exact lines from which the reclamation of the Cooria Creek should take place, as well as defining from what points the new Port Trust Railway is to join this Causeway thus opening out the breezy heights of the Mahawal and Trombay hills and join the Municipal railway branch at Devnar, the bifurcation of the line of the new Port Trust Railway should take place at the junction of the three roads, the Vincent, Matoonga and Sion Roads, pass through the Rowlee Salt Works which will be bounded by a Causeway leading up to the Marowlie and Anik Villages thus joining the Mahawal public road leading to Pir Pao. If the scheme as proposed by the Chairman of the Port Trust be, therefore, modified on the lines suggested herein I am certain it will give ready access to villages of Chambur, Nandis, Devnar, Wadoli, Mahawal, Anik, Marowlie and Trombay, and thus set at rest, for a long time to come, the question of the residencial wants of the population of this great and growing City.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, under the Presidency of Mr. James Macdonald, when consideration on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Act 1888, was resumed.

A number of amended sections of the Bill were discussed and adopted while others postponed. The sections adopted by the meeting dealt with construction of wells, the use of bathing or washing places and other sanitary details. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola the period within which licensed plumbers were required to give notice of completion of work and the period with in which the same should be inspected by the Municipal Commissioner, was reduced from fourteen to seven days in each case.

Among the sections postponed for further consideration were those relating to the making and renewing of water connections with Municipal Water Works; the authority for cutting off water connections; regulating the lines of streets; the supervision of building and works; regulating the height of buildings, and regarding the completion and occupation of buildings.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The Russian Upheaval.

A POLISH SENSATION.

London, 11th Feb.—The Conservatives have been victorious at the the Zemstvo elections for Kharkoff.

Great indignation has been aroused at St. Petersburg by the brutal conduct of the Police while removing a female student to a hospital. The Police, it is stated,twice cruelly flogged the girl with birch rods, regardless of a severe sabre wound, until she disclosed the names of her revolutionary associates. It is believed that many have been similarly tortured.

Within a few hours of succeeding Prince Miriski as Minister of the Interior, M. Bulgnine searched the house of M. de Witte, Chairman of the Committee of the Ministers, who is understood to have been in sympathy with Prince Miriski's policy, and seized a mass of documents.

A sensational occurrence is reported from Sosnowice, a Polish township, on the Russo-German frontier. A body of strikers crowded a narrow yard at the German Catherine colliery in order to prevent the machinery hands from resuming work. A cordon of soldiers protected the machinery, and a Polish Officer repeatedly summoned the strikers to disperse. When the strikers threatened the workers with revolvers and one threatened an officer with a knife, the troops were given the order to fire three volleys. Thirty-three of the rioters were killed and seventy were wounded many being wounded in the back as they were running away. Eleven pounds' weight of dynamite was stolen from the neighbouring Cassimara mines.

There are 25,000 strikers in St. Petersburg, who are sullen and vindictive. The situation is threatening.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE CRUISER.

Lonnon, 11th Feb.—Commander Okudo, the Second in Command of the Japanese cruiser Saiyen, narrates that that vessel struck a mine and foundered in Louisa Bay on the 30th November, while co-operating with the Army in the attack on Metre Hill. Eight men in the engine-room were killed. As the ship was sinking Captain Tagima on the bridge gave orders for the crew to be saved. Lientenant Nashitomi went to his cabin twice and rescued portraits of the Mikado, the Empress and Crown Prince. Engineer Lomo similarly rescued the signal-book and all were entrusted to the 70 occupants of the only two boats that were launched. Two minutes only elapsed between the explosion and the sinking of the ship Commander Okuno declares that the enemy, from Liao-ti-shan, poured a deadly fire on the occupants of the boats and those struggling in the water, and equally on their rescuers from comrade ships. Commander Okudo and Captain Tagima sank together. Captain Tagima and thirty men were lost. Nineteen Officers and 140 men were rescued.

The "Ruski Invalid" a St. Petersburg journal, estimates that the Marquis Oyama commands half a million men.

The Japanese sick and wounded, during the campaign have numbered 140,000.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

London 12th Feb.—The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, expressed general approval of the Government's sessional programme, first, by a series of Resolutions, and then by one comprehensive motion embracing the whole. The first Resolution of the series, which was carried by 343 votes to 189, declared that the attitude of the Vatican made the separation of Church and State inevitable. Another fixed the discussion of the principle of disestablishment to take place immediately after the Budget and Army Bills had been disposed of. A third order that the voting on the workmen's pension scheme should be taken some time during the session. The entire series, as one Resolution, was then voted by 886 to 111,

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

The Scottish Miners' Federation has voted £200 weekly to assist 80,000 strikers in Belgium.

GREAT AGRICULTURIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN ROME.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, at the instance of Mr. David Lubin, an American, has invited the Powers to participate in a Conference to be held at Rome in May next, for the purpose of establishing mainly at the King's expense, an International Chamber of Agriculture at Rome. The objects of the Chamber, as set out in the invitation are the collection and diffusion of information and the promotion of profitable and economical distribution of agricultural products. It is hoped by such co-operation to strengthen the bonds of national interdependence and to unite the nations by peaceful ties.

The scheme, it is believed by the promoters will tend to afford protection against the abuses of transport and other trusts, and also to control the middle man.

The Chamber would, it is anticipated, deal among other matters, with diseases of animals, and plants, and regulate their migrations.

THE SAXON COURT SCANDAL.

The "Lokal Anzieger," a Berlin journal, is responsible for the statement that King Augustus of Saxony (formerly Prince Frederick of Saxony), who lately succeeded his father on the throne, has ordered the removal of his daughter Monica from the guardianship of his late wife (the Princess Louise of Saxony.) The same journal mentions, as the cause of the King's action, that his Majesty fears another scandal.

THE MAILS QUESTION.

Mr. Walter James Agent-General, for Western Australia, in a letter to the "Times" denies that the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the Australian Mails is the outcome of a narrow or selfish provincialism. The "white-labour" condition was, he says, introduced in order to affirm the importance of encouraging the employment of white sailors in the British Mercantile Marine.

WRECK OF A FRENCH CRUISER.

London 11th Feb.—The French armoured cruiser Sully, which recently went on the rocks in Allong Bay, Tonquin, is terribly damaged. Her double-bottomed hull is holed at intervals for a length of 200ft.

AN ASTRONOMER HONOURED.

The Royal Astronomical Society has awarded the Jackson gilt bronze medal to Mr. John Teebutt, F.R.A.S.who owns a private Observatory at Windsor, near Sydney, New South Wales.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

Two hundred delegates, representing the Rheinish strikers, recommend a resumption of work, on the grounds that strike funds are exhausted and that reliance is to be placed on the Prussian Governments promise of immediate legislation to redress the workers' grievances. It is considered that the strikers are crushingly defeated. Many of the men are furious at the proposal to surrender but the majority are likely to acquiesce.

Before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, on Wednesday night, Mr. Chas. Oldham read a paper on "The occurrence in Britain of the Pacific eider (Somateria v. nigrum, Gray), a species new to the European avifauna." The bird, which was exhibited by the kindness of Mr. Fred Stubbs, of Oldham, was shot out of a flock at Graemsay, Orkney by a wild-fowler named George Sutherland in December last. Its known habitat is the Behring Sea. Mr. Stubbs has presented the specimen to the Oldham Public Museum.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The distribution of prizes and medals at the above institution took place last evening in the premises, Chunam Kiln Road, near Grant Road Railway station. the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerlly, C.I.E. presiding and Lady Jenkins, in the absence of H. E. Lady Lamington, giving away the awards. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Grafton Young, Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Bossous, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, Mr. H. J. Gell, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. D. E. Shellim, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Sir Harkissondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. M. H. Hakim Mr. R. S. Jayaker, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, and many others.

MR. SLATER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sanders Slater, in addressing the meeting, said it would cause them great disappointment and regret when he told them that Her Excellency Lady Lamington was unwell and unable to be present to distribute prizes. It was a disappointment which, he felt sure, Her Excellency shared with them, for they all knew how ready she always was to sacrifice her time and convenience to the furtherance of worthy objects, and her gracious and willing acceptance of the committee's invitation, to honour them with her presence and assistance that evening, was ample evidence of the kindly interest she took in the work this institution was performing. Mr. Slater was sure that he was merely giving expression to the feelings of all of them when he said that her indisposition was merely temporary, and that she would speedily be restored to perfect health. Lady Jenkins had, with her unfailing kindness and consideration, undertaken at very short notice to take Her Excellency's place that evening. Mr. Slater would not go into the history of the institution at any length, but would only say that, for a period of about forty-eight years, it had been steadily carrying on a work of real charity and beneficence in Bombay. The prime object of the school was to rescue from a career of crime boys who had been convicted of offences against the law, and to educate and train them in such manner that when they left the school, they were fitted to enter on the battle of life with every prospect of earning an honest, livelihood, and becoming and remaining respectable members of society. But it was not only boys who had been convicted of crime who received their training there, but also waifs and strays occasionally found their way therein, and private apprentices were also received, and accommodation could be found for them. Mr. Slater mentioned the instance of a boy who was found in the streets, not only destitute, but able only to speak a language which no one in the institution could underst and who lived in the school and saved sufficient money to house himself respectably at a later date. This was only one instance out of many which the school could quote. Mr. Slater next went into the details of the course of training given to the boys in different departments of the school, Some boys were set to learn a trade or sent to the mills to learn the work there. The trades taught in the Reformatory were carpentry, iron smithy, fitting, and painting with their cognate branches, and prizes were offered for competition. Lord Northcote, when Governor of Bombay, presented medals and their dies, and those medals had been perpetuated by the generosity of Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas and Mr. Moses, who had handed over to the trustees Government promissory notes, the interest upon which sufficed to pay the cost of the medals presented annually. Last year His Excellency the Governor very kindly intimated his desire to offer prizes, not to be in the form of money to be competed for yearly during his residence in Bombay; and the prizes this year took the form of a set of carpenters' tools, and a set of painters' brushes, which would enable the winners on their discharge to pursue the trades for which they had become efficient there. Mr. Slater, on behalf of the committee, expressed his very grateful thanks to His Excellency for the kindly interest he took in the boys, and for the practical way in which he had come to the assistance of the committee in fostering good conduct and industry in their charges. It had been the constant endeavour of the committee to get the boys to regard the institution as a school, and not as a prison. They had always aimed at the reformation and not at the punishment of its inmates. A family of our 220 boys, each one of whom had graduated in crime, was a troublesome handful to manage, but thanks to the care and supervision which the secretary, the superintendent and the staff exercised over the boys, the results were extremely satisfactory. Mr Slater then alluded to the need of larger and better accommodation for the school, and felt sure that Government would assist them in their endeavours to increase that usefulness. He was confident that when the needs of the institution were properly laid before H. E. in Council they should find that they were sympathetically and generously relieved.

Some of the boys went through a programme of gymnastic exercises and recitations. Lady Jenkins next distributed the awards, which included prizes from H. E. Lord Lamington and also from Lord Northcote.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley in addressing the meeting said he was sure all present shared with Mr. Sanders Slater the regret which he expressed at the absence of Lady Lamington, and he thought the very fact that Her Excellency had promised to be present there that evening afforded one more instance of practical sympathy which she evinced towards all sorts and conditions of people in this city. (Hear, hear). The prizes which had been distributed came partly from Lord Northcote and partly from his Excellency the Governor, and gave similar evidence of his Excellency's interest in the Institution. He thought there could scarcely be any educational enterprise which appealed more strongly than such a one as this, which had been carried on unpretentiously, systematically and efficiently for many years past in somewhat dreary surroundings. Here were received the wastes of slums and off-scourings of streets, the waifs and strays of a mighty city, and here they obtained better home, better food and better lodging than what had ever known before, and also sufficient education in letters necessary for a workingman. Some, again, were taught trade, which enabled them in their after-life to become respectable and useful citizens. When they reflected what these boys were and what would have become of them if they had not been taken out of the life in which they would inevitably have fallen, they could realise what useful and beneficent work this institution had been doing. As stated by Mr. Sanders Slater this school had been established for many years through the munificence of Mr. David Sassoon; and while they remembered Mr. David Sassoon, they must not forget that works of this character were first started in this city by Dr. Buist in 1843, and were maintained through his exertions and through voluntary contributions for fourteen years before the liberality of Mr. David Sassoon enabled this school to be established in this home on a more secure basis with the help of the Government. He thought that while on occasions like this they must in duty bound pay a tribute to the memory of the generous founder, they must not for one moment allow themselves to forget those, who, like Mr. Sanders Slater and his fellow-workers, had given their time and labour ungrudgingly and in full measure to the prosaic and possibly unattractive details of its daily working. (Applause). He really thought that the time had come when an effort ought to be made to enable this school to carry on and develop its mark in happier surroundings. Forty-eight years ago this school was on the very out-skirts of the city. Mr. Edgerley enumerated its poor surrounding then, and described its present stifling conditions. He knew that Mr. Sanders Slater was anxious to remove the school, and he thought the time had come when he trusted, the city of Bombay would enable him (Mr. Slater) to do it. Mr. Edgerley next referred to a similar institution at Poona. Formerly that institution used to be conducted on the lines very much like this Bombay institution. He thought it would interest them to look at the system of juvenile education prevailing in America. They had a system of reformatory school which they were very careful to style "Parental School," and he thought the latest development they had got was the formation of that institution into a kind of cottage homes, which were practically controlled, so far as discipline went, by the boys themselves. One had not time to go much into these details, but if they compared what was going on in a progressive country like America with what was taking place in a similar field in India, they would realise that they were only on the threshold of what they ought to do to rescue these victims of early neglect. He should like to take this opportunity to appeal to the charitably disposed people in Bombay to reflect and think whether it was not their duty to help Mr. Sanders Slater in the object which he had at heart and to enable him two years hence to celebrate its jubilee in a more spacious home and under more happier auspices. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Moses, votes of thanks to Lady Jenkins and the Hon. Mr. Edgerley were carried with acclamation; and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIE'S.

JOINT ANNUAL MEETING.

A joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held yesterday evening at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston presiding. The meeting opened with the singing of a hymn, and a prayer by Rev. F. Wood. A Scripture reading followed. On the motion of Rev. R. B. Douglas, U. F. C. Mission, Jalna, seconded by Major General Mr. McCausland it was resolved to adopt the report of the B. A. B. Society for the year.

THE REPORT.

The report stated the one outstanding event in the story of the Bible Society during the past year had undoubtedly been the world-wide celebration of the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Bombay had taken its share in the celebration. The report states the work of Marathi Revision continued regularly throughout the year, and has now been carried as far as the beginning of the Epistles of St. Peter. It is hoped that by the middle of this year the whole of the New Testament will thus have been gone over. The main obstacle to rapid progress in the publication of the Revised Edition is the difficulty experienced in getting frequent sittings of the Committee appointed to finally pass the Reviser's work. In the meetings of this Committee a remarkable degree of unanimity was manifested, and it was scarcely ever necessary to decide any point by vote. The representative character of the Committee and the unanimity of its decisions afford good ground or the expectation that the Revised Translation will be generally accepted in the Indian Christian community. Expressions of opinion on the revision of the Epistles so far as it has been tentatively published which have been received seem to point to this result. This translation has been referred to above as a revision, but it is more than a simple revision. In many respects it is a fresh translation. The Greek text followed is that of the Revisers of the English version with the liberty sanctioned by the British and Foreign Bible Society to adopt any strongly supported readings of the Textus Receptus where the Revisers consider it desirable to do so.

PRINTING.

Among the most important items of printing work done must be mentioned a new Edition of the Marathi Bible in large clear type. The following special Centenary Editions have also been printed during the year:—1,000 copies of Marathi New testament in two parts super royal 8vo., large type 2,000, copies exodus 16mo. 20,000, copies proverbs. 1,000, copies romans (Revised Edition)—The Mission Press at Surat has been engaged during the year in the printing of a Gujarati edition of 3,000 copies of the Gospel of St. John in large type, and the completion of the pocket edition of the New Testaments. In the case of the former work the paper has been supplied by the Bible Society, while the cost of printing has been met from another source, the arrangement being that the Society, should claim only half the number of copies printed. The Pocket New Testament, which was received from the Press early in January, 1904, and consists of an edition of 2,000 copies, is a handy volume of small 8vo. size, nicely got up, and meets a long-felt want. It has been specially published in connection with the Centenary. In November the Committee sanctioned the re-printing of 30,000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew at the above press, and the work was in progress when the year closed. The Rev. H. P. Scott, Superintendent of the Mission Press, reports that the preparation of the references for the new edition of the Gujarati Bible is well forward, and he hopes to commence printing early in the new year.

The following number of copies of Scriptures in various languages were received in the Depot during the year:—Grants from the Parent Society, copies, 5,513, purchased from the Calcutta Auxiliary, copies, 1,404, purchased from the North India, copies 550, purchased from the Punjab, copies 17,715. Our own publications:—Printed at the "Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, copies 4,734, printed at the Kolhapur Mission Press, copies, 22,000, printed at the Bombay Guardian Press, Copies 4,000, printed at the Surat Mission Press, copies 2,000, total 52,916. The main channels through which scripture circulation has been effected have been as usual, the Society's colporteurs, the Branch Depots in the Mofussil, and Missionaries and their Agents. With the exception of Ahmedabad the sale from the Branch Depots have not been quite so good as in the previous year The Colporteurs, however, have done well and the sales from the Central Depot in Bombay are far in excess of the previous year's figures, while the total circulation of the Auxiliary has reached the record figure of 106,143 copies, being 4 212 in excess of last year and 13,413 in excess of 19 2.

The summary of the year's sales of the Auxiliary is as follows:—From the Bombay Depot, 58,536, from the Ahmedabad Depot, 5 246, from the Mission Press, Surat 8,240, From the Ahmednagar Depot 3,320, from the Poona Depot, 3,068. By the Society's colporteurs 28 810 by the Society's Bible Women 611. total 107,839. Of this number ther were sold:—Bibles 4.250, Old Testaments 43, New Testaments 3 554, Portions, 99,992, Total 1,07 839. The total number of copies actually put into circulation, including grants and deducting sales to other Indian Auxiliaries, was 136,143. The total number of Scriptures circulated by the Auxiliary since its formation in 1813 now amounts to 1,728,393. A larger number of successful students in the Local University Examinations have availed themselves of the Parent Society's special grants of Scriptures. During the year 936 copies of the Scriptures were granted to students and in a great number of instances the copies we supplied upon application from the students themselves accompanied by a certificate from the Principal or a Professor of the respective Colleges to which they belonged. Apart from the grants to students other copies were granted to Sunday Schools, charitable institutions and to Missionaries and others for special purposes, bringing the total number of grants to 1,120 copies. A few years ago the Rev. J. S. Stevenson, of Parantij, conceived the idea of translating the competition texts to be found inside the cover at the end of the Bible Society's monthly "Gleanings" into Gujarati for the benefit of a few of the children in whom he was interested. From this small beginning the competition has assumed large proportions until now Gujarati-speaking children from all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar enter most keenly into it. The Auxiliary Committee encourages this work by giving prizes of Bibles or Testaments to those who go through the whole year, month by month, without a single mistake. Miss Scroggie of Anand, who now has charge of this Department, writes to say that during 1904 altogether 141 children have entered for the competition and 17 have not had a single mistake all the year. She says, "I believe, Sunday afternoon, in many of our Gujarat and Kathiawar Mission Stations, is spent in hunting for the texts." The Committee are very thankful to be able to report such a remarkable increase in sales of Scriptures by their Colporteurs working in different parts of the Presidency. The statement of colportage for the year shows that altogether 14 colporteurs were at work in different centres, and that they sold between them 28,810 copies of the Scriptures. The total proceeds by sales amount to Rs. 938-12-3 and the salaries, Commissions and travelling expenses of the colporteurs to Rs. 2 361-5-7, thus bringing the cost to the Society of actually circulating each copy or portion of Scripture to about 9 pies. The best individual work done was by Colporteur Prabhudas Narayen, of Surat, who sold 6,139 copies. Some of the other men did well too, among whom may be mentioned S. Peter, of Bhusawal, with a total of 5,519, R. R. Powar of Roha, Vittoba Govind of Satara and David Thomre of Bombay, with 2 710, 2 580 and 2,027 copies respectively. During the year 28 Bible Women were employed under the auspices of the Bombay Auxiliary. These worked under the superintendence of Missionaries of different denominations in principal centres scattered throughout the Central and Southern Mahratta field. Their Reports seem to show that women of all castes were reached in a greater or less degree, although generally speaking, the most work is done among the lower classes. The average number of women per week to whom the Scriptures were regularly read works out at 1,802 while the number of those who have been actually taught to read the Scriptures for themselves is 72. By means of the Bible Women altogether 921 copies of the Scriptures were put into circulation either by sale or gift.

FINANCE.

When progress and expansion have been evident in all other departments of the work of the Auxiliary it is not a very pleasing duty to report that the contributions to the local funds have fallen off pretty considerably and show a decrease of over Rs. 500 as compared with the previous year's total. Whilst the total contributions to the local funds amounted to Rs. 2,542-0-3, the receipts to the Bible Society's Centenary Fund have amounted, during the year, to Rs. 9,020-8-11, which brings the total of that fund, since it was opened in July, 1903, up to the creditable figure of Rs. 11,039-5-8. This figure is significant of the widespread interest which has been aroused throughout the Presidency in the Celebration of the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is all the more gratifying when it is remembered that apart from the few large sums given by private individuals or as Church offertories received from English congregations, a large share of the total was contributed by small and scattered native churches or orphan children in Missionary Institutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed office bearers for the current year:—

President: Rev Dr D Mackichan, Vice-Presidents Ven Archdeacon Scott,Revds Dr J E Abbott, Dhanjibhoy Nauroji, Tukaram Nathoji, Mr H E E Procter: Mr James MacDonald, Committee:—Messrs A R King, J Jack, L J Robertson, A E B Gordon, B N Athavale, B Holyoak, A C Owen, F P Horne, W L Weldon, A H S Aston, J B Crichton, N N Wadia, Lieut-Colonel W B Bannerman, Mr James McWhirter, R A Adams. All Ministers who are Members of the Society are Members of the Committee, Honorary Auditor: Mr B Holyoak. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr C Douglas Green.

With the singing of a hymn collection for the Society was taken. An abstract of the annual report of the B. T. and B. Society was then read and on the motion of Rev. A: S. Crichton seconded by Rev: Dr. Zanemer it was resolved to appoint the following office bearers of the Society for the current year:—

President: Mr. Jas. MacDonald. Committee: Rev. Dr Abbott, Mr C J Asbury, Mr A H S Aston, Mr B N Athavale, Rev Baba Padmanji, Rev S A Bhosle, Rev J Cameron, Rev A S Crichton, Rev T David, Mr N B Dessai. Rev D O Fox, Mr E W Fritchley, Mr C Douglas Green, Mr B Holyoak, Rev R S Heywood. Mr F P Horne, Dr E H Hume, Rev B K Hunsberger, Rev A Ilahi Baksh, Rev C L Joshi, Rev S V Karmarkar, Mr W C Kelly, Mr B Y Khisty, Mr A R King, Mr V K Kosbe, Rev W Latham, Rev Canon Ledgard, Rev Dr Mackichan, Rev H Mac-Neile, Rev R MacOmish, Mr J McWhirter, Rev T Nathoji, Rev M B Nikambe, Mr A R Norman, Rev D Nauroji, Mr D Padmanji, Mr M A Peacock, Mr H E E Procter, Rev S Rahator, Rev J Revnell, Rev R. Scott, Rev C Rydher Smith, Acting Secretary: Mr D M Maclean, Treasurer, Mr A H S Aston, Vernacular Literature Missionary: Rev Dr J E Abbott.

The chairman in addressing the meeting congratulated the Society on having secured for their president the Rev: Dr. D. Mackichan (Cheers.) And said that He might point to the opinion of all present that the labours of the office-bearers of the two Societies had been appreciated here in Bombay and the committees of the Societies had ample opportunities to ascertain the degree of success which attended their efforts. He had never failed to see the Societies' work fully appreciated. He moved a vote of thanks to the office-bearers. The resolution was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers was moved by Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, President, B. Society and it was seconded by Mr. James MacDonald, President T. and B. Society and was carried with acclamation.

THE VICEROY AND NATIVE VERACITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Ehen! anni fugiuntur et tempora mutantur."

This is the first time so far as I remember in the annals of the history of India that it is deemed necessary to convene a public meeting by the educated class of the natives with a view to record their sense of disapprobation at the speech delivered by our Viceroy as the Chancellor. I am indeed amazed to find that the literate class of the Indian community are all agog to demand redress for a grievous wrong as if it were inflicted upon them by a wholesome admonition. I strongly reprobate the idea of convening such a meeting. I really wonder why and wherefore is it necessary? Pause, ere you incur the displesure of so good a Viceroy. Had the Viceroy branded the educated natives with ignominy by denouncing them as liars, the matter would have been different and such an agitation would be necessary. But as the facts stand, a meeting, and then a public one, will lower you in the estimation of your rulers, and well might they say, look at here how they fit the cap. I beg to opine, it is making a mountain out of the mole-hill. It appears we have not yet attained that standard in the field of literature which teaches us to be considerate and judicious. I am really astonished that words uttered with the best of intentions should have caused such a commotion amongst the erudite class of the people otherwise so loyal and submissive. It is surely, the abuse of forbearance with which we, as subjects, have been treated ever since the establishment of the British rule in India. The less said, the better. "Verbum sapienti,"—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

THE CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 11th February:—

Ahmedabad.—No change in the agricultural situation. Demand for labour increasing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—Standing cotton and tobacco crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Borsad Taluka. Rabi crops in good condition in parts of Mater, Mehmadabad, Anand, Borsad and Kapadvanj Talukas. Harvesting of tobacco continues in parts of Nadiad, Borsad and Thasra Talukas. Sowing of minor and garden crops in progress in parts of Nadiad and Anand Talukas. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Wheat, cotton, tobacco and minor crops being irrigated in parts of Nadiad, Anand and Thasra Talukas. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in parts of Matar, Mehmadabad and Thasra Talukas. Supply of fodder insufficient in parts of Nadiad Taluka. Price of bajri 30 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. Test works will have to be opened in the north-eastern portion of the district at an early date.

Broach.—Standing cotton suffering from severe cold in parts of Broach Taluka and Hansot Petha, but improving in parts of Ankleswar and Jambusar Talukas. Elsewhere condition of crops remains unchanged. Picking of cotton and harvesting of jowari continue. Sufficient employment available for labourers. Cattle generally in fair condition. Price of jowar isslightly risen in Broach Taluka. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Weather favourable for ripening of cotton. Harvesting of minor crops continues. Mango crop promises to be excellent. Condition of people and cattle remains unchanged. No signs of distress.

The appended statement shows the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts.

District	Number and class of work.		On works. Men	Women	Children	Total
Ahmedabad	2 Test works	...	183	170	33	386
Kaira	2 Relief works	...	651 (Daily averages)	332	243	1,826
	1 Test work	...	157	322	130	609
Broach	1 Test work	...	7	12	..	19
Satara	1 Test works	...	6	6	2	14

Daily average numbers.

Of dependants on workers. Men	Women	Children	Total	Of persons relieved gratuitously in villages. Men	Women	Children	Total
10	7	131	148	22	1	..	21 (In 19 villages.

Must people had supposed that the disposal of Garibaldi's remains had been finally settled 20 years ago. This, however, as appears from a letter written by his eldest surviving son to the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, is not the case. The writer points out that, contrary to their own wishes Garibaldi's direction for the cremation of his body was; owing to the opposition of powerful public men, not carried out. The son asks if this setting aside of Garibaldi's directions is to continue. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the Legislature is requested to assume the responsibility, and to have the body removed from Caprera to the Continent.

A NATIVE ON NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the advent of the British rule in India, many changes have taken place. To do justice to the British Government I cannot but mention here that railways and telegraphs have been constructed and schools and colleges being opened for the convenience and welfare of the Indian subjects. The Government has left no stone unturned in the direction and for the encouragement of the male and female education. To return to the period anterior to the last ten years. If an Englishman happened to enter our villages and towns, there was scarcely any person in a position to converse with him and understand his words; but now things assume a different aspect in the circumstances that cities and towns are crowded with hundreds of English-knowing men and decades of graduates and undergraduates.

All these salutary reforms and revolutions are due to the gift of liberal education conferred upon us by the Kind Government. So far so good. But I think there is a defect which consists in the absence of the introduction of moral education in our schools. If we look to the students of the present time, we find them mischievous, disobedient and forward; "and vices are sooner grasped than virtues"; so goes the saying. At each and every step we realise the secret of this proberb which imposes upon us a duty to guard against such evils. It can be said with pride and respect that Government has prescribed such books in schools for our perusal as are calculated to discourage immorality as well as rudeness and to promote the welfare and well-being of Indian students. After all the choice is a very prudent one; but the system of imparting education is defective; and hence the desired effect is not attained, but on the contrary good-breeding has become obscure. Therefore, what remedy should be adopted to remedy this evil" is a question which troubles at present every learned head day and night. The solution of this grave question can be easily had upon mature consideration of the circumstance in which our students are unfortunately placed. Students are, as a general rule, mischievous, disobedient and fond of having their own way, which fact necessitates moral education and wholesome instructions to be given to them by their elders. This term may with reason and prudence be construed to include both parents and teachers. The former, being inspired by natural ties—affection, are slow in the discharge of their parental duties; and the latter being only paid-servants and disinterested persons and in most cases utterly strangers to their pupils, are scarcely apt to care for their moral conduct. If no check is put upon the mischievous actions and inclinations of students in their early life, those propensities strengthen with their years, and they become incorrigible in their advanced age and the disease becomes past cure. Students being naturally bustling and inquisitive, like to ramble about cities and towns and to see places of solitude where they pass good hours of their life in chitchatting and making merry. They being naturally fond of eating sweet things, purchase them in markets and wander about eating them without regard to the lessons given to them. So they, indulging themselves in many luguries and pastimes, have had a very short time at their disposal to study their lessons. From my own experience I say, I have seen many boys romping about and playing cards in the gardens on the Back-Bay side (Bombay) during their school-hours. As a necessary consequence, they ought to have been giving certain false excuses for escaping caning and thrashing by their teachers for absenting themselves from school. So their habit of lying grows with them and proves to their unbalanced mind its usefulness, as a fortification against being reprimanded, ridiculed and thrashed by their teachers. Hence they give great importance to this ruinous habit. As above referred to, they buy sweets in market to make themselves merry and for this they have recourse to provide a fund in a very worst possible way. In case their actions are brought to the notice of their parents and teachers, the former, disbelieve those reports, being naturally filled with affection and the latter condive at them, being disinterested persons and the boys being naturally indiscreet and imprudent are far from correcting themselves. So the parents' indulgence, the teacher's negligence, and the boy's imprudence, working great mischief unite to blockade their path to morality. To look to the system of imparting education to boys in schools, we cannot help alluding to the ruinous cramming and taxing of their brain. They are made to learn by heart and repeat certain verses or stories couched up in terms of morality from out of the prescribed books without the moral being explained to them. Then the students recite them parrot-like without knowing the meaning. If a boy were to drop a word in the course of such parrot-like

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"THERE is one difference between the sailor and the soldier that is not sufficiently appreciated by the public, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." It is that the soldier gets free uniform, and the sailor does not. Every stitch of canvas that Jack spreads, he has to pay for out of his own slender earnings. Each time that he changes from one ship to another he is mulcted in ninepence for a new cap riband, and probably in bigger sums for other articles of clothing. Although Jack provides his own uniform, he has to renew it at the will of his superiors. If ordered by an officer to get a new pair of trousers, he must do so, and the cost of them is stopped from his pay. The same applies to other articles. What is more the expense of the pettifogging changes which officials at Whitehall occasionally make in sailors' clothing fall upon the men. Although the day has gone by when each captain had his ship's company dressed according to his fancy, sailors have to submit to many vexatious little expenses in connection with their uniforms. Such a system as this is bound to breed discontent, and the men of the Lower Deck have for some time past been asking that they should be treated the same as are soldiers and marines in the matter of 'rig out.' The Admiralty have at last taken up this matter and ordered inquiry to be made into it. Whether their lordships will grant free uniform to the sailor remains to be seen. It would cost over a million pounds to do this; but it is not fair that Jack should be treated differently from Tommy Atkins, who is clothed at the expense of the country he serves."

"Prestige has hither to sufficed to attract annually a sufficient number of young men to fill the commissioned ranks of His Majesty's Army, even at the starvation wages which have obtained for hundreds of years past; but, says the "Broad Arrow," there are signs that before many years the supply of the right material may no longer exceed or even equal the demand. In our Army there are many regiments and corps which for years in succession have seen cadets of the same families among their officers; but the class which sends is sons into the Service sees the day approaching, if it is not already actually at hand, when it can no longer afford to supplement the pay of its soldier-sons to an extent which is annually increasing—an increase due, not, as it is easy fashion to declare, to the extravagances of military life, but to the enhanced expenses of mere every-day existence. . . . If, as is rumoured, a large annual increase is to be made in promotions from the rank of sergeant, these men must not be placed in positions which the present rate of pay makes it painfully hopeless for them to fill. While the pay of the regimental officer has stood still for hundreds of years, that of the Staff and Departmental officer is largely an arrangement of to-day, based, as is only right and proper, upon the purchasing power of money in this twentieth century; and any day in any of our garrisons the extraordinary anomaly may be witnessed of an officer of the Staff or of one of the Departments serving alongside an officer—it may be of equal or it may be of superior rank—who is commanding a regiment or battalion, and whose pay is as much smaller as his expenses are immeasurably greater. The one has no subscriptions, no mess bill, can live how and where he likes, while little or nothing is expected of him. What of the other? Receiving in middle life a starvation wage, he is called upon for heavy subscriptions, and is liable to serve anywhere at the shortest notice. And when serving abroad—anywhere but in India—the allowances are no provision whatever for all the many charges inseparable from foreign service—the enhanced cost of living, the separations necessitating two establishments, . . . It is only in the Army that a man, having all his life drawn a stipend upon which he cannot keep himself, is then offered a pension which does not admit of his keeping a family. In the interests of the Army, in the interests of its continuing to attract that class to its commissioned ranks which has established that prestige of which the War Secretary has spoken, it is devoutly to be hoped that now at last something may be done to increase the pay of the regimental officer—to give him a living wage. The extent and the standard of his work have increased, the expenses of ordinary life are double what they used to be, and a potent though a sordid argument there are signs that old supply is becoming financially exhausted."

A Napier 40-foot boat actually reached a speed of 28 1-8 knots on trial a few days ago. Such a result affords most eloquent proof of the adaptability of internal combustion engines for small craft. And although in the case in question the boat was probably of the "skimming dish" variety, such a speed could not possibly have been attained by the use of steam reciprocating engines, or turbines either. It is the small weight and compass of the petrol engine which allows these extraordinary result to be reached, and it almost appears inevitable that we shall, sooner or later, witness the adoption of the new propellant in our small craft, paraffin being used probably in preference to petrol. One tremendous advantage, in particular, will be thereby gained, namely the instant readiness of such boats to proceed at a minute's notice—without the slightest warning or preparation—a highly useful attribute in a picket boat, or petrol cutter.

The price which we have to pay in horse power for increments of speed in our warships is well exemplified in the case of the Sentinel, the first of the new Scout class. In order to attain the required speed of 25 knots, the builders calculated that 17,500 I. h. p. would be required and the trials which have recently been carried out show that their figures were correct. On the F. P. trial, when indicating a little over 17,503 h. p. the Sentinel achieved just a quarter of a knot more than the designed speed of 25 knots. At that displacement of the hull amounted to 2,920 tons, so that the I. h. p. per ton was no less than 6. Comparing it with that of the King Edward VII. class, we find that in the battleship of 16,350 tons, the h. p. per ton of displacement is only 1·1; in the new River class of torpedo boat destroyers it is 13·6. At 19 knots, the Sentinel only required 4,375 I. h. p., or one-fourth of her designed full power. By doubling that power the speed was increased to 22·75 knots. A further increase of 4,375 h. p. increased the speed to 24·25 knots, and the final increment of one-fourth power brought the speed up to 25·24 knots. It is thus seen that in order to get the maximum speed, from 19 knots, the power exerted had to be quadrupled.

The coal-consumption trial of the Sentinel was of 93 hours' duration and was made at the cruising speed of 10 to 12 knots. The quantity of coal which she was to carry on the full-power trial was decided from the data obtained during the last forty-eight hours of this trial. It was found that the ship could steam the distance of 11 knots for the expenditure of one ton of coal at this speed. This included the running of all the auxiliary machinery night and day, and the make up of all feed-water that was lost, so that at that rate the Sentinel will be a very economical steamer. At full-power, however, the consumption of both coal and water leaves something to be desired. The former was recorded at 2.1lb. per i.h.p. per hour, and the latter at about 53 tons per day. It is to be hoped that both these items will be reduced in actual sea-going practice.

It is a pity that one, at least, of these Scouts was not ordered to be fitted with turbines. The success of the turbine is an assured fact; it has passed out of the region of problematical incertitude, and has become a recognised motor for high-speed marine propulsion. Now high speed is the very essence of these Scouts. They are built with the one idea of great speed. They are to be the eyes of the fleet to which they are attached, and there is little doubt that had the Sentinel been supplied with turbines and boilers capable of standing a pressure of 500lb. she would have beaten every one of her sister ships both in speed and economy. The proposal to use steam of 500lb. pressure need not startle anyone. We are not dealing with a reciprocating engine, it must be remembered, and it is therefore not necessary to consider the temperature of the steam, because, there are no internal surfaces needing lubrication, as in the pistons and steam-distributing valves of the reciprocating engine. And that is why I wonder that the Parson's Company have not gone straight for higher steam pressures. Steam of 500lb. pressure, and superheated to a temperature of 650deg. or 700deg. should produce an enormous effect in fuel economy. This was what Perkins was experimenting for, for so many years, and he actually did use steam of that pressure in his steam-gun.

All good wishes to Sir William Eames, K.C.B., retired Chief Inspector of Machinery, born this date 1820, the "Father of the engine-room" of His Majesty's Navy. He was knighted by our King-Admiral on the deck of his yacht at Spithead, an honour reflected on all his brother officers, from the engineer cadet upward throughout the service.

Unless your bowels move regularly once a day you will suffer from such symptoms as these:—sick headache, liver trouble, sour stomach, cold hands and feet, coated tongue, wind in the stomach, yellow eyes and sallow complexion, dizziness, bad breath, chilly shivery feelings. Doan's Dinner Pills cure these complaints, because they drive from the bowels all the waste and decayed matter, together with the poisonous gases formed by it, and leave the system sweet and clean, bringing almost immediate relief. A single pill taken after too heavy a meal removes all ill-effects. Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

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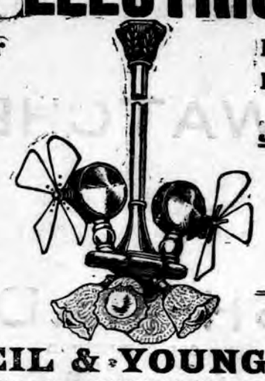
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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.
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"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.
"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.
"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."
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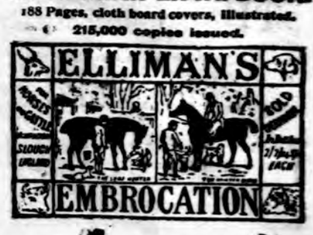

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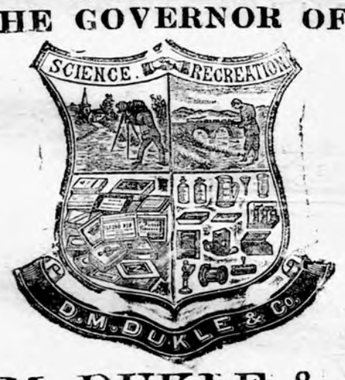

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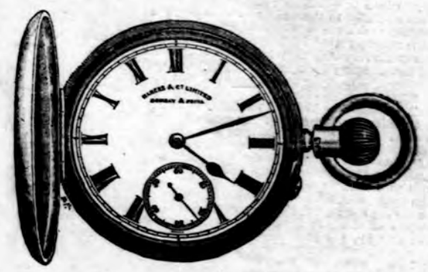

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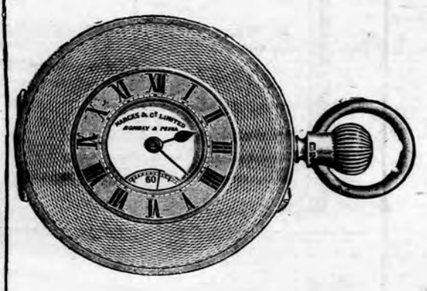

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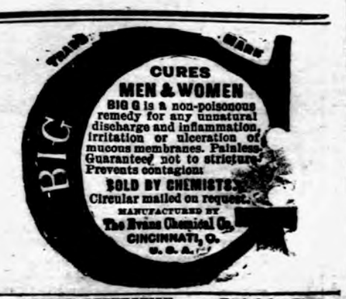
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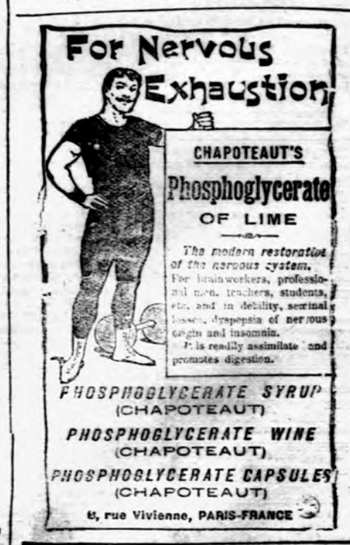

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